

OF THE

Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Association

> FREMONT, OHIO A. D. 1922



GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR BOOK

OF THE

Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Association

A. D. 1922

Contains Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting of the Society, August 2nd, 1922; Proceedings of the Annual Reunion, Sept. 9, 1922, celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Organization, including a list and portraits of Officers serving since then; also Reports of Family Reunions held during the summer; matters with reference to Ft. Stephenson and a description of the President R. B. Hayes Centenary Celebration Oct. 4th, 1922

Compiled and Edited by
W. A. BOWMAN, President
B. B. OVERMYER, Secretary

Published by the Association FREMONT, OHIO

The Following Named Persons Have Held The Various Offices For The Time Specified

PRESIDENT					
HOMER EVERETT	1872 to 1887				
GEN. R. P. BUCKLAND	1887 to 1891				
DR. JAMES W. WILSON	1891 to 1901				
MAJ. I. H. BURGOON	1901 to 1917				
REV. W. A. BOWMAN	1917 to 1923				
VICE PRESIDENTS					
DR. L. Q. RAWSON	1872 to 1877				
MAJ. I. H. BURGOON					
JAMES L. PARKS					
SECRETARY					
EX-PRES. R. B. HAYES					
I. M. KEELER	1877 to 1878				
MAJ. I. H. BURGOON	1878 to 1895				
JACOB BURGNER	1895 to 1907				
BASIL MEEK	1907 to 1921				
B. B. OVERMYER	1921 to 1923				
TREASURER					
DR. JAMES W. WILSON	1872 to 1882				
A. J. WOLFE	1882 to 1904				
J. D. HENSEL	1904 to 1923				
CHAPLAIN					
REV. HENRY LANG	1872 to 1883				
REV. E. BUSHNELL	1883 to 1886				
REV. GEO. CRONENWET	1886 to 1887				
REV. CONRAD GAHN	1887 to 1890				
REV. O. H. TOTHEROH	1890 to 1892				
REV. W. A. BOWMAN	1892 to 1917				
REV. S. M. LOOSE	1917 to 1922				
REV. E. GERFEN	1922 to 1923				
CHORISTER					
C. R. M'CULLOCH JNO. G. FITCH and N. C. SHERWOOD	1872 to 1889				
INTEREST OF A STREET WANT					
M. L. SHACKELFORD	1889 to 1895				

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

NEWTON HARLEY____

REV. W. A. BOWMAN	President
JAMES L. PARKSVice	President
B. B. OVERMYER	Secretary
JAMES D. HENSEL	Treasurer
REV. E. GERFEN	_Chaplain
NEWTON HARLEY	_Chorister
MISS MAYBELLE SNYDERAC	companist

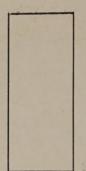
TRUSTEES

JAMES D. HENSEL, J. L. LOOSE, DAVID WALTER, JOHN F. SHER-RARD. Terms of Office Expire August 2, 1923. JAMES L. PARKS, JACOB RIMELSPACH, E. C. HUSS, E. F. WARNER. Terms Expire August 2, 1924. B. B. OVERMYER. GEO. H. WAGGONER, W. A. BOWMAN. HENRY W. MIILLER. Terms Expire August 2, 1925.

Annual Meeting for the election of Trustees and other Officers August 2nd, at Birchard Library, Fremont, to which not only the men but the women of the Association are entitled and earnestly invited.

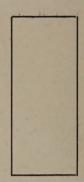
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A. E. CULBERT



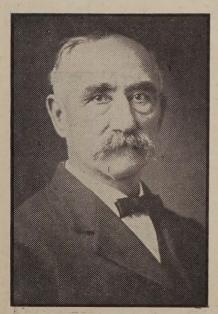
B. B. OVERMYER



MISS MAYBELLE SNYDER



NEWTON HARLEY



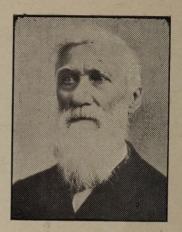
J. D. HENSEL



M. L. SHACKELFORD



HOMER EVERETT



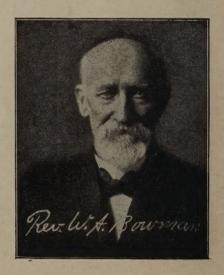
DR. JAMES W. WILSON



GEN. R. P. BUCKLAND



MAJ. I. H. BURGOON





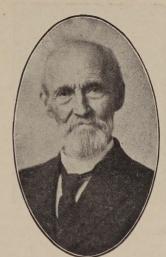
EX. PRES. R. B. HAYES



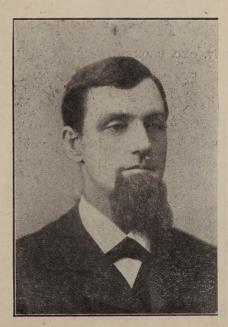
REV. E. BUSHNELL



REV. E. GERFEN



BASIL MEEK



.A. J. WOLFE



DR. L. Q. RAWSON



JAMES L. PARKS



REV. GEO. CRONENWET





REV. HENRY LANG



I. M. KEELER



JACOB BURGNER

The Sandusky County, Ohio, Pioneer and Historical Association

Annual Meeting of 1922

1. The First Chapter of the Year Book includes the Minutes of the annual business meeting of the Pioneer and Historical Association of Sandusky County held August 2, 1922, at the Birchard Library, and an extensive report of the Golden Jubilee of the Society held at the Fremont High School Auditorium, September 9, 1922, also portraits of all the officers serving the Society during the past 50 years.

At the annual business meeting of the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Society held August 2nd. 1922, at Birchard Library, for the first time in its history women were accorded equal rights with men and several were placed on committees.

B. B. Overmyer elected secretary pro tem made a record of the following routine of business. Reading the minutes of the annual and trustee meetings, the last prepared and recorded by Basil Meek the late secretary.

The election of the following persons as trustees for three years were Geo. H. Waggoner, B. B. Overmyer, Rev. W. A. Bowman and Henry Miller, David Walter was elected for one year to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Meek.

It was resolved to celebrate the pioneer picnic in a special manner, this being the 50th anniversary of the organization of the society.

After adjournment of the annual meeting a trustee meeting was held, and an invitation committee appointed to assist in a special effort properly to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the society. The following trustees were present with Rev. W. A. Bowman in the chair: George H. Waggoner, B. B. Overmyer, James L. Parks, Rev. W. A. Bowman, James D. Hensel, Jacob Rimelspach, E. C. Huss and David Walter.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. W. A. Bowman; Vice-President, James L. Parks: Secretary. B. B. Overmyer; Treasurer, J. D. Hensel; Chorister, Newton Harley; Chaplain, Rev. E. Gerfen.

By motion duly seconded and carried it was decided to have the annual picnic on Saturday, September 9th, at the High School Auditorium, Fremont, Ohio, and to arrange for a regular picnic dinner at Standpipe Park, it was also resolved to take an active part in the coming one-hundredth birthday celebration of Rutherford B. Hayes, its first secretary, to take place on October 4th, 1922. Adjourned to the call of the president,

REV. W. A. BOWMAN, Pres. B. B. Overmyer, Sec.

Fiftieth Anniversary---1922

In celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Pioneer and Historical Society, the members and their families and friends assembled at the High School Auditorium in Fremont. Ohio, on September 9, 1922, at 10 o'clock A. M. After registering and exchanging greetings, the meeting was called to order by Reverend W. A. Bowman, president of the association.

The St. Paul orchestra of Rice Township, led by Rev. F. I. Farnschild, rendered several selections while the members were assembling.

Reverend Bowman: We will begin our regular exercises now by singing the well known hymn "All hail the power of Jesus' name." All will stand, and Chorister Newton Harley will lead the singing.

After the hymn, Reverend E. Gerfen of Gibsonburg read the scripture lesson. Psalm 103, and offered

prayer. The prayer:

"Most Gracious God and Father in Heaven, we lift up our hearts unto Thee, and acknowledge that without Thee we can accomplish nothing. We realize that we are entirely dependent upon Thee in temporal as well as in spiritual things. Day by day we need Thy guidance and protection and we have assurance in Thy holy Word that Thou wilt not forsake us. Thou hast promised to protect us. We thank Thee. Oh God, that Thou hast been with those present today, the pioneers and their friends; that Thou didst bestow upon them manifold blessings, temporal as well as spiritual gifts; that Thou hast been with them in all their trials and tribulations; and as they look back today and behold how they had to fight their way through many a hardship, they know whenever in their struggles they were successful, it was by Thy help. These souls whom Thou hast protected in the past guide and lead them on in the future, and when their time shall come to depart, speak to them those heavenly words: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." This we ask, for Jesus' sake, Amen."

Mr. Harley. We will now sing "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." I wish we had books, but I guess everybody knows it without the book.

Reverend Bowman: Brethren of the Pioneer and Historical Association of Sandusky County, Ohio,-I will call you brethren, for I think we are such—we have assembled this morning to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of this association. I am glad to see such a goodly number present to participate in the exercises of the day. When we refer to the organization of the Pioneer and Historical Association, it leads us over a period of time of half a cen-No doubt, many who are present this morning have passed that period of time, the half-century mark, and there are, no doubt, quite a number present who have gone beyond that, even to the period three-fourths of a century. Generally those we meet here are in age from fifty to seventy-five. They usually are more interested in the association those who are of younger age, or those who have passed beyond the period of four score and ten. find people who have passed eighty mark more or less feeble and not inclined, or not able, to attend these meetings; therefor you will find those between fifty and eighty who will assemble to take part in the exercises upon an occasion like this. Now, fifty years is quite a while, and during that period of time much occurs, not only in our own lives, our families and communities, but

throughout the world.

Fifty years have passed away since this organization was started, and much has been accomplished already, not only for the benefit of those who were present and participated in the meetings year after year but also through them has passed out to others with whom they have come in contact in life. As we look over this period of fifty years it brings to mind all those who were active and participated in the affairs of the association, and during our exercises today, special attention will be devoted to those men, especially to the officers of the association. It is not necessary for me to refer to those who are actively engaged in the affairs of this association. As we look over this period we also call to mind the fact that many have passed beyond, while others have taken the place of those early pioneers; and we notice that the number of pioneers grows less each year. As to the number of pioneers in Sandusky County who have passed away during the fifty years, making the average of one hundred per year, what will that be in fifty years? Five thousand people. If the records of the association are examined carefully, the number will not be much less. you see time is a mighty reaper, carrying away those who have labored for the benefit of the individual, the family, the community, and the nation. Many have passed away and others have taken their places, and it is evident that those of younger years are not as actively engaged in the interests and affairs of this association, and do not apply their time as earnestly to the cause as did the old pioneers, of whom few are remaining. It is a duty devolving upon those who still remain to let their light shine and endeavor to get the next generation to become interested in the association. We do this in several ways, namely, by virtue of the public press, by the year books, and by our meetings. I hope that we may exert an influence in this manner so that our association will not die out, but be maintained and continue its great purpose and

object, namely, to impress upon the hearts and minds of the younger people that which was accomplished for them by the pioneers. Again, we of this county remained here, but cannot but notice that not all pioneers many of them and pioneer descendents are found throughout the world. We find people of Sandusky county in almost every state of the Union; not only in the far West, exerting a good influence upon the people with whom they come into contact, but also in the East and the North and the South, and even in different foreign nations, engaged in business affairs, and in the work of the church. We find them in India, China and Japan, and some in South America. There is a young lady in South America today, the marriage of whose parents I solemnized years ago, and whom in her infancy I dediicated to the Lord by holy baptism, became an earnest worker in the Kingdom, and is now working in far off South America, sacrificing her life for those who know nothing of Christ. We find people of Sandusky County like a seed sown all over the world, as good men and women going out doing the work of the Lord. Let us take courage today to do all that we can, not from the standpoint of personal benefit, but to do good to our fellow men, so that we may comply with the will of the Lord. to love our neighbor as ourself, to show our love; because he first loved us, we should therefor love him and our fellow men.

It is not my purpose to dwell at length upon many points suggested by our meeting here today, but I wish to call your attention to a few things before closing, and the one is this. No doubt special reference will be made on the part of some of our speakers—that our efficient secretary for so many years, is not with us today-Honorable Basil Meek, who exerted a wonderful influence in our community, for the church, for the welfare of our association, people everywhere. He is not with us today. Later on I shall read to you a letter that has been sent to this association by his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Edgerton, at the present

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time in France, expressing her good will and desiring her name to be recorded as a member of this association, taking an interest as her father did.

There is a matter to which I will refer before making the special announcements, and that is this,—we have endeavored to do all possible for a good attendance today, and I am pleased to see so many here this morning. Usually the number in the forenoon is not so large as in the afternoon; we hope more will come this afternoon to enjoy the exercises

of the day.

Now then, a few announcements-We had appointed a special committee to prepare tables in the Standpipe Park for our picnic dinner, but the weather being so hot, I believe it better to make arrangements for the pioneer dinner here in this building, where with the noonday meal, hot coffee can be had. Whoever has prepared something for this picnic dinner, can enjoy that here in this building, and if there is not room here for all some can assemble under the shade trees near the Library for the picnic dinner. It was our idea originally to have this picnic dinner similar to the one held fifty years ago when there was a large number of pioneers present, and the picnic dinner was held at the Fairgrounds,-not the present Fairgrounds, but those near the June foundry. A large number of people enjoyed that picnic. time was such that we were not able really to make arrangements for a full and complete enjoyment of that kind of picnic dinner, but we hope all here will be supplied with a suf-ficiency for a Pioneer picnic dinner and have a pleasant time.

Mr. Hensel: We understand that tables and chairs are now being placed in the park for use of the

pioneers for dinner.

Reverend Bowman: An arrangement is being made on the part of the Camp Fire Girls for an entertainment there this evening, and if the pioneers wish, we will adjourn to that place, as they have offered us the use of the tables and chairs for our dinner. After the picnic dinner, to which I hope all will do justice, there will be an auto drive, or ride.

to Spiegel Grove, the home of former President Hayes, and in view of the fact that he was the first secretary of this association, fifty years ago. we thought it no more than right to pay respect to President Hayes, and remember what he has done for the association. Arrangements are made to take you to Spiegel Grove; if you have autos, make use of them. and those who have none will be taken care of by the committee appointed You will report to direct the drive. to the committee about half-past twelve at the Standpipe Park. would like to have all of you go, and as an association pay honor to our former secretary, President Hayes.

From Spiegle Grove we will proceed to Edgerton Place, the home of the late Basil Meek. If we can get our people together, we shall have them addressed at Edgerton Place by Senator A. E. Culbert, and at Spiegel Grove by ex-Congressman A. W. The reason for this drive Overmyer. and addresses is to show our respect to President Hayes and Basil Meek, both efficient and honorable secretaries of the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Association.

I think the best place to meet after returning will be here in this Auditorium to avoid the heat and better to enjoy the program. Beside three principal speeches, there will be short addresses and talks, and these will be interspersed with music.

We welcome you all today and hope that you will enjoy the exercises, and to all present we extend the right hand of Pioneer fellowship and love, greet each other heartily, and resolve to do all we can for the future welfare, advancement and prosperity of this association.

Mr. B. B. Overmyer: What time shall we be back here?

Reverend Bowman; I do not believe much before 2:30. That will give us time. Brother Warner, will your address be lengthy?

Mr. Warner: It is elastic. It can

be drawn out or shortened.

Reverend Bowman: I think we are all in that shape. I think at 2:30 we can be back. We better say, at two o'clock we will meet here. All of you who possibly can will go to Spiegel Grove, and I am sure the ar-

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rangement to make the ride and drive will be satisfactory to you. All be ready at the time mentioned.

Secretary B. B. Overmyer will give you a brief statement of the number

of departed during the year.

Report of Secretary B. B. Overmyer: Deaths since a year ago, 194. Males, 110, females 84, average age, 67 plus. Five past 90. They are: Captain Kline, 97, our secretary, Basil Meek, lacking four days of 93. James Scranton, 90, James Johanson, 94, and Margaret Sanford, 93. The names and ages of all who have passed away will be in the year book List is too lengthy to read today.

President Bowman: Secretary Overmyer, have you any remarks to

make?

Secretary Overmyer: No, not at this time.

President Bowman: The report of the secretary will be in the Annual and will be more readable. Of course it takes quite a while to read all the names and ages of those who have

passed away.

We usually, before closing our morning exercises, call upon members of the association, or anyone who is a pioneer, (we regard those as pioneers who are over fifty) for brief remarks. I do not know of anyone who could probably entertain us better with a few remarks than Mr. Chas. Gahn, of Lindsey; just a few remarks.

Mr. Chas. Gahn: About six years ago, I made a speech and I did so poorly I have been ashamed of it ever since; this is the second time I have been present since that time and I made up my mind that I would never try it again, but the way I was introduced, and almost forced speak, I guess I might as well say something. I suppose I am a pioneer. I was not born in this county. I am a son of a minister, and we came to this county in 1832. Nine children were born to that minister and his wife, and were born all over the state of Ohio. That seems kind of queer to some of you perhaps, but at that time, the ministers were compelled to move every two years. The time limit was two years. I was born in Cleveland, and from our youth up we were taught that Rice township,

Sandusky County, Ohio, was the best spot in the state of Ohio. My father rhought so much of his farm, that he finally decided he wanted to die there and my mother said: "I will go with you, and we will be buried there." that happened. And We through a great many hardships and trials, and father always said when he was in the different cities in Ohio, he felt an interest in Sadusky County, especially in Rice township, and whenever he found a sturdy young Dutchman or Englishman, if he was honest and good, he tried to steer him to Sandusky county, and if he could, would get him to go to Rice Township. Some of the young people in this orchestra today are descendants of the young men he steered into Sandusky County. We were always taught, when living in different parts of Ohio, that Rice Township was the best place to live in, and whenever I would write a letter there, I would always direct it this way: "Fremont, Rice Sandusky County, Ohio." Township, At first we got all our mail at Fremont. There was no post office then at Kingsway in Rice Township, or near there. I remember one time, when we were living in Cincinnati, and during the second year that I attended school that as my sister and I went home to dinner, an old minister hunting our home, said to her: "Daughter, where is your home?" And she said: "I have no home, I am the daughter of a minister!" 1 "Mary, we have a home; our home is in Rice Township, Sandusky County, Ohio!" That idea was instilled into us in our youth, and that is the reason all of us, or most of us, are in that neighborhood. Mother and father are gone. I am glad to be here and to see so many of you, and I hope we will live a good many years, and let us while we live do our best to make this country the best.

Reverend Bowman: I cannot help but make a little speech in regard to what Brother Gahn said, and that is this, with reference to his father, who was a minister, I think of the Evangelical faith?—

Mr. Gahn: A Methodist.

Reverend Bowman: Some years ago his father was present at a pio-

neer meeting and delivered an address in which he referred to the greatness of the State of Ohio and the greatness of our country. He said: "This is the greatest country in the world." I remember that.

Mr. Gahn: Yes, he thought that.

Mr. Gahn: Yes, he thought that. Reverend Bowman: And then he passed on and said: "Ohio is the greatest state in the United States," and speaking of counties he said: "Sandusky County is first and foremost in the state of Ohio," and when and: speaking of counties said "Rice Township is the first township in Sandusky County, and the garden spot in the State of Ohio and the world."

Now then we would like to hear from Madison Township. Brother Gerfen of Gibsonburg.

Reverend Gerfen: T want thank you ladies and gentlemen for the honor that has been bestowed upon me to be your chaplain. You have taken me in as a stranger. I have only lived in Sandusky County twenty years, but during that time I have found out a few things about Sandusky County. I am not as old as many of you are. I am only seventy, but age don't count with me at all. I don't want to call you "old pioneers." I want to call you "boys and girls." Is there any reason for us to feel different now, we men, we married folks? Why can't we spend a little more time with our wives, the same as we used to? I hate to see long faces upon men and women. The good Lord don't want us to look that way. The Lord says "to joice." And again I say "Rejoice." There is no reason because God Almighty is so good to us why we should not rejoice. My religion makes me happy. Don't look back. We can't look very far ahead, but we can enjoy today. Now you are boys and girls. They tell us at conference even, "Now you preachers must take special care of our young people." "What will become of our church when the young people are not there?" And I say: "What will become of our church when the old folks are not there?" Let us take care of the old folks, and everything will be all right. I don't despise

young people. I have been young myself, but that is not the idea. You think you have a grand congregation if you have only young people. That is not true. In my experience, the young people of today are not young people any more than when we were young.

Now I will say, I have been living in Sandusky County only twenty years. I have lived in twenty states and spent most of my time in the Southern part of Illinois. I came to Ohio, and although all states grand, Ohio beats them all. when you come further into Ohio, and get to Sandusky County, will think as I did when I saw Sandusky County. I thought: "Good Lord, when Thou madst Heaven and earth. Thou didst reserve all the finest material to make Sandusky County." (Applause) That is the way I feel about it. I am very glad to be with you today, and I want to do everything I can to make this society a success; but we want to be boys and girls. Don't say you can't be boys and girls. That is not true. "Where there is a will there is a way." (Applause.)

Reverend Bowman: We would like to have a representative from Woodville Towship express a few words: Brother Nieman,

Mr. Nieman: I would not be able to make any remarks further than to say: I am not the only one present from Woodville Township.

Reverend Bowman: Tell us about the Woodville business, automobiles and the schools.

Mr. Nieman: I don't know how many automobiles there are in the town, but I would judge half the population have automobiles. Township is progressing or keeping its own, progressing I think from year to year, and doing as well as any township; and of course we think Woodville township is the only township worth living in. So the county must be a good county indeed when each resident thinks his township the best. This is my first day here. I wanted to come formerly, but never could. I don't know whether I can tell you much that will interest you. I have lived in Woodville Township

all my life except eighteen months, and always feel at home there. People move away from there, and come back, others move away and stay away, and others stay there. During the oil boom, quite a good many strangers came and stayed there, so the township must have some attraction to keep them there when they get there. (Applause.)

Reverend Bowman: We cannot take the time to make much comment on these talks, but I must tell you one thing about Woodville. When Reverend G. Cronenwett located at Woodville, a long time ago—probably Mr. Nieman can tell us the year, about '40 or '42—

Mr. Nieman: I think it was '42-

Bowman: Reverend Reverend Cronenwett was one of the older men in Synod, and was a very large man, very tall. He possibly had half a dozen congregations and Mission points, and wherever he would go some of the people would say: We don't want our pastor any longer." Others amazed would say: "Why, what is the matter with him?" The surprised would be answered: "He is long enough!" (Applause). the way, when Reverend Cronenwett was called to the church at Woodville, he was located at Monroe, Michigan. A committee was appointed by the congregation to call upon him and bring him to Woodville. idea was that the best way to "call" a minister was to go and get him, so the men took three wagons and started on a tedious journey. Some of you know what it was to go through the Black Swamp in those days, and when they finally got to Monroe, the minister wondered what the men wanted. They told him that they came with a "call" for him to go to Woodville and serve the church there. He said: "But where is the call?" They answered: "We are the call; we came after you and expect you to go right with us." "Well," he said, "I would like to con" sider the matter for a short time, over night anyway." Then he vited them to remain over night with The next morning he said he would go with them; so they loaded up everything, family and all effects.

and started for Woodville. That is the way the "call" was extended and carried into effect, especially with Rev. Cronenwett. We could tell you much about the olden times, not only what occurred at Woodville. (Applause.)

Reverend Bowman: Is there any-

one from Scott township?

Mr. W. L. Wright: I am not given to public speaking, but I noticed from the remarks here that every fellow seemed to think that Rice Township or Woodville Township or some other township was the best of all. Well, I have lived in Scott Township, and I am here to tell you that Scott Township is a pretty good place where to stay.

I am surely glad to be here this morning. I understood one man in his remarks to say: "Keep young," and that is the best advice I can give you. Stay young as long as you can.

You can stay young a long time if vou try. I have stayed young sev enty-five years, and I am just a kid (Applause.) I want to say that I think Scott Township need not take a back seat for any place on earth, and Sandusky County is the best county anywhere. My people came into Sandusky County in 1836. Unfortunately, I was not born Sandusky County. My people lived in Cuyahoga County when I first saw the light of day, but I came here in a year or two, and have been here from that time until the present. Some person asked me this Spring if I had ever seen such a Spring, and I said yes, I thought I had seen all kinds. and we have lived through all of them and gone through them, and had a little sometime to spare. Ohio, fact is in Northwestern never went begging, we always had onough, and we were always willing to divide up with some one who was in need." (Applause.)

Reverend Bowman: Now let us hear something from Jackson Township, Brother Gephart. If he is not here, then Mr. J. I. Overmyer.

Mr. J. I. Overmyer: I am one of the kids. (Applause.) I never made a speech in my life, so you won't look for me to make one now. I am just one of the Jackson Township kids. I was born in 1838, at a place near Burgoon, Ohio, the best place on earth. (Applause.) I will tell you why it is the best place: I was born there. I had my first birth there and my second birth was when I was born from above, right out in my father's barn. That was the greatest birth. I have enjoyed that through all the years, and I will tell you friends, if we fail to have that birth, we have missed a great deal. Being born in the family of Heaven is a great thing. I hope we are all sure that we are God's children. marching toward the better land.

I am one of those boys, who has always tried to stay young. They call me a "kid." That is a kind of a nickname amongst young people. "a kid." And I like to hear it. They tell me I won't ever get old, and I say. "No. not as long as I am a kid,

I won't get old."

I can remember when I saw my father start out to go about five miles to get something from the mill, something to keep the family at home. I saw father go down a little trail, aown into Ballville Township, and he On the way home the wolves would howl around him and the brush would be cracking around him. and he often said he didn't know how it happened he got through without being destroyed, but he always said, "God took care of him." It is a great thing to trust in God through life. I like to meet the old boys and girls, or the young boys and girls I should say. I like to meet with them. It is a pleasant thing to meet together. I recognized Mr. Harley here when he spoke. I think his uncle or grandfather was David Harlev.

Mr. Newton Harley: Uncle.

Mr. Overmyer: I have often met him and enjoyed myself with him, and he lived to a good old age. I don't know his age now.

Mr. Harley: 93.

Mr. Overmyer: Well he was a young man. I remember often, in passing along, he would meet people—he always liked to walk—and when he would meet people with a team, if they would stop and ask him to ride, he would say: "I be-

lieve I prefer to walk;" and so he kept himself young. And so we are passing along, and I am so glad today, that I can meet with the pioneers of Sandusky County, the best county in the world, I think, and Jackson Township I guess is the best township, and so I will not say anything more.

Mr. Gahn: I thought the Overmyers were all born in Washington

Township.

Mr. Overmyer: No, I was born in Jackson township.

Reverend Bowman: The Overmyer name is a splendid one. The Overmyers had a reunion recently, and I believe you were there.

Mr. Overmyer: Yes, I was there. Reverend Bowman: It is surprising to hear Mr. Overmyer tell his age. If he was a lady, he wouldn't do so! He is two years older than Brother Barney Overmyer. The Overmyer name is one which is familiar in a great many localities. Overmyers came to this vicinity in the olden times, when the forests were thick and filed with all kinds of The Overmyers lowild animals. cated first, I believe, in Pennsylvania and from there some came to Ohio. locating in Perry County, others came direct to Sandusky County. Is there any one here from Ballville Township?

Mrs. Hal DeRan: Reverend Bowman, here is Mr. Dennis DeRan from Ballville Township.

Reverend Bowman: We would like to hear from Mr. DeRan.

Mr. DeRan: I am not well enough to say anything this morning.

Reverend Bowman: Were you born in Ballville Township?

Mr. DeRan: Yes, eighty years ago. Mr. Gahn: He is the father of Attorney Hal DeRan.

Mr. DeRan: Yes, I was born in Ballville Township in a little log cabin.

Reverend Bowman: I want to ask you one question. DeRan is a French name, is it not?

Mr. DeRan: Well, we are Irish, for we came from County Kerry, Ireland.

Reverend Bowman: Is there any one here from Sandusky Township?

Brother Hensel, you used to repre-

sent Sandusky Township. Mr. James Hensel: Ladies and Gentlemen: Just a second, our time has expired, but I want to say to you that I was born in Sandusky Township and always lived in Sandusky Township, and always lived where I live now, and I don't believe there is a better place in the State of Ohio. We all feel and think that where we are born and live that is our home, and the best place, and I want to say that Sandusky Township is all right. - We had the county seat and it used to be "Fremont, Sandusky Township, Ohio." Now it is cut off, Sandusky Township is by itself, and Fremont by itself. We proud of our township, and I have devoted my time and my life to it. I have always worked hard myself, and tried to do my duty to every man, in every way, wherever I was, and for years I have been your official beggar upon the streets for the Pioneer and Historical Society, to keep up expenses, and I want to say to you that God has blest me and given me health up to the present time, and I am not afraid to undertake anything. I do not feel old. I am one of you. We are all going up the hill, and the time will soon be when we will be no more. I hope and trust that the younger people, the coming generation, will take more interest in the Historical Society than in the late past. It ought to be different. There ought to be more enthusiasm among the young people for this beautiful country which the pioneers have built up for them. I were to tell the things that happened in my boyhood, half the people would not believe it. We have the very garden spot of the township and county now, and in former years, if you went half a mile away you would be in water waist deep. And now, what is it? It is all ditched, and the garden spot of the county. Mr. Gahn: How old are you?

Mr. Hensel: I wouldn't want to tell my age. I am ony a boy. I was born long enough back that I saw the first engine run on the Lake Shore railroad, and I was three years old when that happened. Now then you can figure it out. (Applause.)

Reverend Bowman: Let us hear from Riley Township. Here is Brother James L. Parks, our vice president. He has been a member of this association as vice president for the last twenty years. (Applause.) He has become quite feeble, and I can't just tell you his age.

Brother Parks: 86.

Reverend Bowman: Is there any one here from York?

(No one responds.)

Reverend Bowman: Let us hear from Townsend Township. represented?

Mrs. Haff: Yes, Townsend Township is represented. But I remember an old saying in my old reader like this:-

"To be very wise and show it,

Is a pleasant thing no doubt. But when young folks talk to old folks.

They must know what they're about."

So, all I want to say is that Townsend is represented.

(Applause.)

Mr. James L. Parks: What I want to say is that I am the oldest man living at the present time who was born and grew to manhood in Riley Township, and lived there until I had to quit work. That is all I have to say.

Reverend Bowman: I believe that

is all.

Mr. Gahn: No, you have forgot-

ten Washington.

Reverend Bowman: We all would like to hear from the ladies too. The girls could tell us how they got their companions, and Mr. Loose we all would like to hear from you.

Mr. Loose: I believe I don't care

to speak today.

Mr. Kiser: I am glad that I can Washington Township. represent Washington is one of the greatest names we ever had, the name of the greatest general that was ever just think of it-General known; Washington-and my great grandfather fought several years under him. I want to say that Washing. ton Township is honored above every one. Washington Township is just as prosperous as any township in the State of Ohio. I have lived in Washington Township a long time-

eighty years off and on. I was born in Wayne County and came to the Four Mile House when I was two years old and lived on the Dr. Wilson farm. Mr. McGee of Bellevue owned it then. From there we moved to Hessville, and from there my father bought the old Burkett place, and there we moved, twelve children of us, and I believe I have a record no one else has. There was not a death in our family for seventy-four years, -twelve children, two girls ten boys, all living, and father and mother lived to see them all do well for themselves. And I want to tell you that when we went there, there was nothing but mud and water and we worked and lived happy and prosperous, and we have worked, and worked hard to accomplish what has been accomplished. I have been assessor nine times in Washington Township; and another thing Washington Townshihp has twelve miles more of territory than any other Isn't that township in the county. so. Reverend Bowman?

Reverend Bowman: I guess that is right.

Mr. Kiser: We have men today who could not make a report and tell why we have twelve more miles in Washington Township than any other township. There was a strip of land in Ottawa County far from Port Clinton where men had to go to pay taxes, so representative . Wood had it annexed to Washington Town ship, Sandusky County. I know whether any one here knows that old John Burkett who is buried General at Hessville was one of Washington's body guard. Think what an honor we have in Washington Township, and if all the things were looked up, I know we are ahead of everybody else! I am not going to tell you the whole history of the Kiser family, but my great grandfather came from Holland, and landed in Pennsylvania. He fought seven years in the Revolutionary War. My grand father was born in Pennsylvania, also my father. Mygrand father lived to be ninety years old, my father eighty and I am going on eighty. Now you can figure how long we have been citizens of the

United States. And another thing we have to be proud of, is that we are Pennsylvania Dutch or Holland Dutch, all the way through. (Applause).

Reverend Bowman: I see we have a representative here from Oak Harbor, and we would like to bear from Mr. Levi Bloom.

Mr. Bloom: I can't agree with either one of these people, I don't believe they tell the truth. They all say that Sandusky County is the garden spot of the earth, I don't believe it, and if they come a little further North, to Oak Harbor, they will become convinced that Ottawa County is the garden spot of the earth. (Applause.)

Reverend Bowman: We are beyond the time set for the annual picnic dinner, and we will be obliged to adjourn for that in order to get in the trip that has been planned for us to Spiegel Grove and Edgerton Place.

(Noon Adjournment).

The pioneers and their friends then adjourned to the park across the street for a splendid picnic dinner and social hour, after which they all enjoyed a ride through beautiful Spiegel Grove and out to Edgerton Place, at the conclusion of which they returned to the High School Auditorium for the afternoon session.

Reverend Bowman: In as much as it was rather difficult for us to make an arrangement at our meeting at Spiegel Grove and also at Edgerton Place, to have the adresses there as originally planned, we thought, instead of stopping and having the speeches there, as the time was short, that you would be better pleased to have the addresses here in the auditorium. The first address in order which was to be delivered at Spiegel Grove. will be heard now. You will now have the pleasure of hearing the Honorable Arthur W. Overmyer.

Arthur W. Overmyer.

Mr. President, Pioneers of Sandusky County; ladies and gentlemen: I quite agree with your president that this arrangement is probably much better than to have required you folks to load and unload on two

separate occasions, and I am very glad to have that excuse, because I was a little late at Spiegel Grove, but I do think this is a better place and better arrangement than that would have been. We younger folks are only too glad to contribute what we can to your annual picnics, and it is little enough the most and best we can do. And I know that you appreciate any help, assistance and interest that the younger folks may render on these occasions in the welfare of your association and at each of your annual reunions.

that I am quite certain the humidity of the past few days is responsible for the lack of attendance here today. However, this attendance is very gratifying to the officers of this association who have spent much time and effort in making this, the fiftieth anniversary, the very best meeting of all. I know Reverend Bowman and my father and some of the others have devoted considerable time to making this reunion a success, and it is tunate that we are having such a warm spell of weather just at this I am quite sure under the circumstances you would not me to prepare an extended address, but I want to congratulate you people upon the part you have played, not only in this community, but in the history of the state and nation everywhere. If the experiences of all these pioneers could be put down. concentrated and infused somehow or other into the next generation,you know what I mean; if the history the intimate details, the experiences of the lives of all these pioneers, and the lessons they learned, could be written, what wonderful volumes. what interesting pages of reading "We tread the they would make. paths our fathers have trod," and you are simply repeating the history of your ancestors, and the present generation is repeating your experiences, not taking into account, however, the great progress that is made in the age in which you lived and in which we live. The times in which you lived had progressed materially over the times in which your ancestors lived, and the days in which the present generation is living are a great advance over the times of you pioneers. Much could be said and will be said in that connection.

My remarks will be devoted today to the life of Rutherford B. Hayes, the most distinguished citizen of this county. The remarks I was expected to make at Spiegel Grove were to have been upon this subject, and so I will direct my talk to the life of that distinguished citizen, who was formerly secretary of this association, and one of the active men resplonsible for its organization and perpetuation.

We all know in a measure the illustrious career of Rutherford B. Hayes. We know he came to this city, this village as it was then, in about 1846, and began the practice of law here. We read that his experience as a practitioner at the bar in this county did not bring him at the time that measure of success that he probably had expected, and I just read sometime ago in the biography of his life, that he found after he had been here about three years that it would be necessary for him to change environment, and he was worried. I do not know that worried over his finances, but he wanted to make a name for himself, and his experience as a young lawver with few clients discouraged him and he felt if he did not change his environment he might be a failure, so in 1849 he left Lower Sandusky, as it was then called, and went to Cincinnati, and there a much wider field opened before him. heard wonderful lectures and met and mingled with many brilliant people and became a much better lawyer. The city solicitorship became vacant and although there were eight applicants before the city council for the vacancy, Mr. Hayes was finally selected for the position. That gave him his first taste of official life, and from then on his rise, as his biographer relates, was very marked. He came near going to Mexico during that war, in fact. he was on the verge of going, because he felt the need of a change on account of his health, the life of a soldier and thought might recuperate his health and also start him on the road that would satisfy his ambition. He was, however, dissauded by others from going. When the Civil War came on he did go and was a brave soldier who made for himself a wonderful record, and that record no doubt contributed to his other official positions, and finally to being the president of the United States.

man my personal For a young knowledge of President Hayes is very limited. I only remember of seeing him once, and that was when he spoke in the Park which we have just left, probably a year or so before he died. But I have read a good deal of the life of President Hayes, and I want to say that I had never formed a just estimate of his worth or character until I read the two volumes of his biography, written by Doctor Williams, and I want to say that if you will start to read it you will appreciate it, because it is so well written and is such an interesting subject to read about, that it makes a most interesting story. The facts I learned in reading it altered my opinion of the man, and any one who will read that first volume, which is made up largely of extracts from his diary, will learn that there probably never lived in this state or country a man of purer heart or with purer motives or more exalted ambitions than Rutherford B. Hayes.

The reason you will form opinion is the fact that you will not need to rely on the biographer's words but will find ample evidence in Hayes' own writings. As I said a moment ago, the first volume is made up largely of extracts from Hayes' diary, written by himself, in communion with himself, probably not expecting that they would ever become public or that anyone else would ever pay much attention to them. But in this diary, which he kept every day while in the army and while in official life, he set down his innermost thoughts, thoughts emanating from his heart, pure, lofty and patriotic. Then, too, I never knew until I read these extracts from his diary of his wonderful literary He was indeed a gifted ability. writer and set down his thoughts in the very finest English, and the expressed by him were thoughts

worthy of the greatest men this country ever produced. Those of you who knew him personally already had this exalted opinion of Mr. Hayes, I am sure, but we younger men and women must form our opinions of what we read and hear concerning him.

We are all familiar with the account of his election to the presidency, the result of the election being so close that the whole country was thrown into a high state of excitement and it was not known until the day before the inauguration just what the result was. While I served in the House some of my fellow members, when they learned I was from Fremont, made slighting remarks about President Hayes' election and the contest of 1876, but they made no impression on me because I had read an authentic account of the whole transaction in Doctor Williams' books from which I had formea my opinion of this contest and the part that Mr. Hayes played in it. In the second volume is detailed, step by step, the proof and facts concerning the contest of 1876, and after reading this and Mr. Hayes' own letters and correspondence in that connection as set out there, I am willing to say as a Democrat that what ever may be attached to the contest of 1876 that was unfair on either side, Hayes himself had nothing to do with it. I am satisfied that whatever was done by either side that was wrong or unfair, was not done with the knowledge or consent of General Hayes. But the very closeness of the election and the feeling engendered by it threw a cloud over his election and his administration, but I am sure that time and gradual learning of the facts is dissipating that cloud as people are beginning to understand and appreciate the true character and worth of Hayes, not only as a citizen, a soldier and statesman, but as a president of this great Republic.

I think no man ever served as president who was unworthy of the office. I do not believe this country will ever elect a president unworthy of the office, but let me say to you now that from my study of the administration of Hayes, and my study

of him as a citizen and man, there have been many less worthy presidents than Rutherford B. Hayes. His administration, when you came to study it, stands out as one of the best administrations in the history of the country. His attitude towards the South was right and his action in withdrawing the Union troops from the South was right and a courageous thing to do, although at the time he was criticised for it. I am of the opinion that next to Lincoln no president ever did so much for the South and for the good of the colored race as Mr. Hayes.

One might talk at great length about his life and his great public services as a lawyer, soldier, governor and president. One thing worth remembering locally is that he introduced in court the petition for changing the name of our city from "Lower Sandusky" to "Fremont." I know that President Hayes exerted a remarkable influence upon this community, an influence always for good, and if we can say that with truth about the General, what shall we say about his wonderful wife, Lucy Webb Hayes? Many of you older citizens were personally acquainted with that lovable woman and you know what a remarkable influence she wielded in every circle in which she moved, not only here in Sandusky county but wherever her husband was taken by official duties she moved with him, and her influence was felt in Columbus and Washington as well as in her home town of Fremont.

I have many times walked through the corridors of the White House and admired the life size paintings of the mistresses of the national home. They are all there, beautiful and in spiring, but I can say without fear of contradiction that none in all that galaxy of beautiful paintings compare with the angelic face of (Applause). Lucy Webb Hayes. There is no oil painting on the White House walls from which emanates so much kindness, gentleness, beauty and grace of true womanliness as from the painting of this noble wo-This in a way is a tribute to the painter, but the fact is that he was able to transfer to canvas the

true grace of his subject. This painting hangs there today, an inspiration to every visitor and to every occupant of the building, radiating its loveliness and influencing every one who contemplates it. This community is honored in having had such a woman as one of its citizens: honored in having had such a man as a citizen, a man who devoted so many years of his life to the public service and had ever in mind the public good. After leaving the presidency he took an active interest in many state and national charitable and correctional institutions and devoted practically all of his time and much of his money to public causes. When he died he left a reputation behind him, he left a memory behind him, as a splendid character of man and citizen, and I am sure that the members of this Pioneer Association on this, its fiftieth anniversary, are proud to know that this distinguished man at one time served it as its secretary, and did what he could to further the work of the organization, and you will pause today, in memory, to lay a wreath upon his tomb. I thank you. (Applause.)

Reverend Bowman: What was said in regard to the non-delivery of the speech of Mr. Overmyer at Spiegel Grove is also true as to Mr. Culbert's proposed address, we will take pleasure in listening now to the remarks he was to have made at Edgerton Place.

Honorable A. E. Culbert.

Members of the Sandusky County Pioneer Association and their friends: Your president has told me upon two eccasions that I would only be expected to talk about five minutes. That is a pleasant thing, especially upon a day of this kind. I am suprosed to say something about your late secretary, Basil Meek, for whom we all have so much regard, one who has done so much for this association, one who has done so much for this county; I am going to talk to you today a little about his work as a lawyer. He was very active in the practice here at the time I entered as member of the bar of Sandusky It was one of the char-County.

acteristics of the yourger lawyers in those days always to consult the older members of the bar, and I think every young lawyer in this county at that time, and since that time, has had the same experience that I had with Brother Meek. When we had a knotty problem, something that we could not fathom, something that the books did not enlighten us upon, it was our custom to talk to Mr. Meek, because of his long experience, his kindly nature kindness toward the younger members of the bar. No man ever lived who had a keener sense of justice, who could measure different angles of a law suit or an impending law suit than Mr. Meek. He was not a sticklet for technicalities, never resorted to technicalities, but rather in all his years of practice, his sole aim seemed to be to discover which side was right, regardless of the technicali-That was one of the things that made Mr. Meek a good lawyer and a good citizen, an enthusiastic citizen. That was one of the things which caused you to have so much regard for him. Mr. Meek lived in the most stirring times of his country, born in 1829, less than two decades before the Mexican War, he lived to see the Mexican War over with, lived through the stirring times of the Civil War and during the World War. He was very active in all patriotic demonstrations and very keen and anxious to know what was going on, solicitous of the welfare of his country and the boys who went over. I know during all that period I came in contact with him almost daily, and his sole thought seemed to be whether or not the good old United States would continue to maintain the record it had maintained to his personal knowledge for nearly one hundred years. I am very glad to say a good word here for Brother Meek and unite with you in paying tribute to his memory.

I have been requested by some of your officers to say that next year when this association again meets, it is thought the proper thing to have a picnic on the second of August, over in the Park. And I think by some arrangement about fifty ladies

should be selected, not necessarily pioneers, to prepare this picnic dinner, and when the noon hour comes the friends and visitors here may be invited to it, without any cost to them. It seems to me that that will be a good plan and some of the younger men and women I know will be glad to take hold of the matter with the officers of the association and let us make this association a little greater and bigger than it has ever been before. Let us start in next year and get some of the younger people interested to do the work, and let us see that this institution becomes what it ought to be, one of the greatest institutions in Sandusky (Applause). County.

I was much delighted with Mr. Overmyer's talk on General Hayes. I have heard a good deal about General Hayes in the last couple of years. in Fremont, but you know sometimes a man's real worth never develops until after he is dead fifty or a hundred years. The real character, the real worth of Mr. Meek will not develop yet for a few years, until some of the younger ones and some of us older ones delve into the story of his life and understand his big character, his splendid character, and get inside into the splendid work which he has accomplished for this community. I thank you for this opportunity to talk to you a little while this afternoon, and wish you all God Speed. I thank you. (Applause).

"We are the Rising Generation," was then sung by three little girls.

Reverend Bowman: We will now be favored with an address by the Honorable Frank E. Seager, on "The Value of Pioneer and Historical Associations."

Mr. Seager.

Mr. President, members of the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Association and friends:

It was with considerable reluctance that, on last Saturday, I consented to take the place of another on this program. I know the address of Judge Richards would have been

very instructive, interesting in reminiscences and pleasing to hear.

I have never regretted that my parents chose Sandusky County for their future home, the place where I was born. During all the short period of my life since 1861, with the exception of about three years, I have resided in this county, and have no intention of changing my residence.

What remarkable changes have taken place within the period of my memory, changes in the form and manner of living and working. wheat binder, corn planter and harvester, potato planter and digger. side delivery rake, hay loader, milking machines, cream separators, automobiles, tractors and telephones have made farming a genteel occupation. Electric lights and power, the gas engine, electric street and interurban cars, flying machines, submarines. adding machines, typewriters. the marvels of the wireless telegraph and telephone, and many, many other inventions have come into existence and daily use during my lifetime. It seems to me that the world was rather poorly equipped for the existence and comfort of the people at the time of my birth as compared with the present time, and I confidently believe that fifty years hence, we, of this day, will be as far behind those living then as those living fifty years ago were behind us of today.

I like the definition of the word "pioneer." I note that "A pioneer is one who goes before to remove obstacles and prepare the way for others." In war, a soldier whose duty it is to march in advance of the army, clearing away obstructions, mending roads, etc. Weusually associate the name to elderly people who settled in the country at an early day, cleared the land, built roads and dug ditches, built cities, improved streets, constructed sewers and made the country a better place in which to live. These were and are truly pioneers, but the word is not restricted to this use alone. The men and women who thought out and made practical the inventions referred to, those who start

and develop a new and useful line of thought in any of the various and multiple affairs of life,-one who helps another when that other needs a friend, is a pioneer. Do you recall anyone who has removed an obstacle out of your way, or made the way easier for you? It may have been se small a service as a smile, a pleasant word, or a kind and sympathetic deed, that person pioneer to you. I do not presume to claim I am a pioneer in this sense. but I do hope some other person or persons can truly say I am a pioneer, and I hope the same may be said of every person here, be he or she old or young.

We are not apt to fully appreciate the historical value of this association. The lapse of time must furnish the perspective before we can begin to appreciate the value of the reminiscences and historical related and recorded in the ceedings of this association. lieve there are yet many historical facts in the possession of members of this association, that are known by them personally, or have been related to them by their ancestors that have not been expressed and will be lost with the death of the possessors. Many of these facts have not been revealed because the possessors are modest and think they are unimpor-The narration of these events tant. should be stated in a positive manner, with such local coloring as surrounds the event, and time and care should be given to their preparation. From the accumulation of these reminiscences future generations will be able to gather the particles out of which they will be able to construct an historical narrative of that particular time.

We are discovering today many valuable historical lights from the ruins of buried cities, from the graves of the dead, and from rock formation that have been there hidden away for centuries. These are in the form of relics, carvings and written documents. These discoveries furnish additional and important illustration to our present historical knowledge of the times when these relics, carvings and writings were

made.

Carlyle, in his Essay on History says, "Examine history, for it is philosophy teaching by example. History is the essence of innumerable biographies."

Bovee, in his Summaries of Thought, says, "Truth comes to us from the past, as gold is washed down from the mountains, in minute particles, and intermixed with infinite alloy, the debris of centuries."

Sir Walter Raleigh, in his History of the World, says, "In a word, we may gather out of history a policy no less wise than eternal, by the comparison and application of other men's forepassed miseries with our own like errors and ill deservings."

The true object of an Historical Association is to gather and preserve relics associated with important past reminiscences facts and events: known by its members, or that came to them from their ancestors, biographies of deceased members. These objects are all carried out by this association and are preserved in written form. From these records the future local historian will be able to correctly depict the life, create a mental picture of its action. and re-create the actors and their deeds. The records of like Historical Associations with our own association will furnish the material out of which the general historian will select the material for a general history of the times.

Do these few remarks cause you to see the importance to future generations of a record of the reminiscences, biographies and relics of this association? Have any of you who are possessed of unrevealed historical facts, or experiences, or reminiscences, or relics been encouraged to make these a part of the possesions of this association? If that be true, then I will consider that I have not wasted the time alloted to me on this program. (Applause),

Reverend Bowman: It is in order at this point, in as much as Mr. Seager referred to the historical relics, to exhibit what we have here.

At this point various relics were exhibited, among which were fire tongs, candle moulds, etc.

Reverend Bowman: I find only one objection having the relics in the Birchard Library, it requires a good deal of strength for our older citizens to go up the high steps to see them, yet it is worth their while to make the effort. The next subject this afternoon will be by Brother Clark, on the "Educational Features of the Association." Mr. Clark needs no introduction as he is well known by many of you. (Applause).

Prof. J. R. Clarke

Mr. President, and friends,-I assure you I can enter into the spirit of this occasion with as much zeal and zest as the youngest boy here, I don't care whether he is eightyfour or eighty-seven. (Applause). I appreciate this occasion more than I can tell you, for I am quite sure I am ready to confess that I obtained most of my education out of books, but if I have an intense feeling religiously, it rather comes to me from the voices of the old men and women, that I can now look back and see and call their names. superintended our Sabbath School and taught the classes and preached to us and set us such splendid examples of Christian character. If I have an intense devotion to my country and love it beyond all others. it is because I was raised in a little country township, similar to Rice and Scott and these others mentioned here today, where the mothers rocked their babies to the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America,"—a little township in which in the Fall of 1864 there was not a single able bodied man at home in it,—a little country township. which in 1861 had an enlistment of four hundred and eighteen men. If I have an intense love for my country, it is because of the wonderful stories told me by those old veterans when as a boy I sat at their feet. Our old shoemaker, who made our shoes, I will never forget how fine that first pair of boots looked to me. My grandfather paid him the magnificent sum of two dollars and fifty cents and I know I was prouder that day of those two dollar and a half boots than I am of my

twelve dollar shoes. And I am not quite sure but that those old boots for two and a half dollars did not represent more genuineness and more character than my twelve dollar ones today. Our old blacksmith. where I took my horse to be shod, and I was always glad when he was not in a hurry, because he would then tell me stories,-stories of the Civil War, stories of that war of 1864, of Atlanta and of that splendid man whom Grant and Sherman so much regretted to lose on that July 27th, that hot July day, who lost his life before Atlanta—James B. Mc-Pherson. My old blacksmith friend told me that when the word came back to the First Ohio that General McPherson had just been killed, Black Jack Logan jumped into his saddle and rode up and down the lines shouting "McPherson, and Revenge," "McPherson and Revenge." Logan's blue coats charged three times across the battle field that day and of the six hundred and eighty-seven men in our old home regulars all but two hundred and twenty answered the roll call, but they had driven the Johnnies so far away that they never came back.

That is my Sandusky County story to contribute to those here today. I have always remembered that, and I have been proud of that Sandusky County story, and I will never forget my first ride on that Big Four Rail Road. As we neared the village of Clyde, the burial place of General McPherson, and for whom that most beautiful cemetery is named, I craned my neck out of the open window, even though it was a cold day, in order to get a glimpse of his monument, because the old black-smith had told me of the wonderful courage and bravery of General James B McPherson; that old black-smith who was chuck full of patriotism from the end of his toes to the end of his hair had helped to make me an American citizen, by his wonderful stories of those brave men.

So come here and tell your stories pioneers. I am sorry that these galleries are not packed to the roof to hear you, and I am also sorry that in writing the history of our country that we devote so much to the

political activity instead of filling the pages with the achievements of great men and women like these here today. I am sorry that they are not filled with the incidents such as you have related here because the history of every true nation is the history of its hearth stones, and no country ever failed whose hearth stones, teachings, feelings and actions reflected the character such as we see depicted on this and similar occasions.

Fifty years this society has existed, a half century, and I am wondering if the public appreciates your efforts, if in contributing their fifteen or twenty or fifty cents for these little pamphlets they are assisting you as they should, and if the public ought not to step forth, not to supervise your society, but to aid it financially in the preservation of these stories for the boys and the girls; that they may have them in the schools, and know them as you know them in your hearts, and it is my feeling and belief that the stories of the hardships and experiences of pioneer men and women in their wonderful achievements ought to be preserved, and that the public ought to encourage the preservation. You know a word of encouragement is a wonderful thing, in our education, in our sentiments and living, habits and vocations. Education is that which largely trains us for positions in life, but in every walk of life we have great need of encouragement. Every boy and every girl, every woman and every man needs encouragement.

Fifty years ago in Stark County, just outside of Massilon. a little country blacksmith boy had a little machine shop erected, and built what was then called a "steam engine." mounted it on the running-gears of an old spanker. I wonder how many know what a spanker is? He mounted it on a "chassis," we call it today, a spanker running-gear without a horse or ox hitched to it, and drove it up to Massilon. And he had not gone far up the street until he created so much commotion that the city authority went out and told him if he didn't take that thing back home and keep it there, he would

have him arrested. Now if Massilon had had a grain of common sense, and a little encouragement, Jacob Mauger might have been known the world over as having built the first automobile, and Massilon as the first city to manufacture them. That was fifty years ago this summer. instead of that, the young man took bis automobile back home and shut it up, went as a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad and ended years there. He had to drive something and the nearest he could come to it was a railroad train. So, for the lack of a word of encouragement, that young man and the city of Massilon lost a great opportunity.

Down near the city of Dayton, Ohio, just twenty years ago, on Huffman's prairie, the flying machine first began to bounce along the ground. The man who owned the field next to Huffman's prairie went over and shook his finger at the Wright Brothers and said, "If that thing breaks my fence down, you will have to pay for it." But even that did not amount to the words of derision that were hurled at those Wright Brothers day after day, in there efforts to make that flying machine fly. And after a while when their funds were exhausted,-and their funds were not great,-for preacher's sons,-and were when their funds were exhausted, they went out on the streets of Dayton and begged money, for assistance, encouragement. But Dayton turned a deaf ear, and when they went home at night, the little school teacher sister said: "Boys, I will help you." And she did help them. In the course of a few more months the flying machine got up, and for the punishment of Dayton, and it was a punishment, the boys packed up their flying machine and took it to Kitty Hawke, North Carolina, and Dayton was not permitted to see the successful flying machine until after demonstrations had been made in Europe and the world over. And Oh how they begged for those boys to come back, but it was not until seven years had passed that Dayton stopped its wheels and jammed the streets of the city to see Wilbur Wright fly down over the Miami river. down at the corner of Fifth and Main streets were four little school teachers, and one little teacher stood with tears streaming down her cheeks, and when asked what she was crying for, and why she should cry,-for this was the sister who had gone to the bank and taken therefrom her earnunselfishly to aid her SO brothers, she said, she was crying for joy, and when she heard the hand clapping and shouts, she said: "I am so glad my brothers are not fools any longer."

And so, my friends, I think this the happiest thing this association is doing today. You come here so unselfishly and tell your experiences and leave them behind you in the printed pages of our press, and upon the hearts of all who hear you here today and feel your emotions. are leaving behind you the encouragement of the pioneer days for those of us who are younger and those who will come after us, and they will read of the wonderful deeds of those who lived here in the early pioneer days and who with you have made this place of wood and water a real play house to live in today.

I thank you more than I can tell you. I wish it was in my power to tell your life stories, I wish I might encourage you to tell these stories to you boys and girls at home, your children and grandchildren, for it is a grand history, a history of May God American hearth stones. bless the Binkley's, the Bowman's, the Bruner's, the Burgoon's the Hensel's the Overmyer's, the Parks', the Stines', the Waggoner's, and all these other names that we have heard spoken of so many times, is my prayer and wish. I thank you. (Applause).

Reverend Bowman: We will now have an address by Professor Warner, one of the trustees of our association, who will deliver an address especially pertaining to the leading officers of this Sandusky County Pioneer Association.

Professor Warner

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and gentlemen, I believe I will take a little liberty with that theme, in as much as ex-Congressman Overmyer and Senator Culbert and others have

spoken about President Haves and Mr. Meek, and others who were associated with the early history of this organization. You have been told of their work and what they have While I may touch incidentally upon some of their work yet I believe at this time, coming at this stage of the program, I will take that liberty with the subject assigned me. During the two months preceding the 20th of last month, I spent with my family in California. Now California is a big state, a great state. But the people thereof need not be told of it. They are quite aware of it, and are constantly telling you of its bigness, and its greatness and its resources. They have eight thousand real estate agents at Los Angeles alone, who are right on the job. They have half as many oil stock salesmen who are on the job, and you are constantly reminded that California is seven hundred and fifty miles long; that it extends through nine degrees of latitude and as many of longitude; that it reaches from sea level to an altitude of fifteen thousand feet, and has every variety of climate; that it has all kind of soil which produces all sorts of crops, and you are reminded of their large orange groves and walnut groves, and their vast mineral production, and their exports and imports, and bank clearings and operations, and all that. You are told they are completing a building in Los Angeles every fifteen minutes, and I think perhaps that is true, for I saw more buildings being constructed there than in San Francisco, Salt Lake City and Chicago combined. But they are constantly considering the material side, the output of farm and factory. They are measuring everything in dollars, and when you get next to those men for quite a while, you just long for an opportunity to get back, and once in a while you are able to get back. They talk about the size of California. They will say "California would make four Ohio's, eighteen New Jersey's and one hundred Rhode Islands. Why here one County, San Bernardino alone, is larger than Massachusetts." But they don't tell you however that two-thirds of it is a desert, and a good part of the remainder is com-

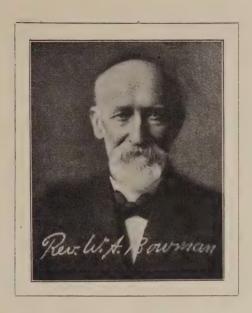
pesed of dense mountains and canvons and foot hills. They talk of their various resources, and point out their rivers and various natural resorts, but it would make the fish in our Sandusky River here blush to see one of the fish in the Los Angeles River, because they are all hunch backed, and they come by it this way,-by trying so hard to keep their heads and tails in the water at the same time! But, nevertheless, Los Angeles is a great city, though materialistic. So when they come to me once in a while and say "Where do you come from, what city do you come from, or what state," and tell me of this wonderful California, I generally get back in this way, by saying, "I come from the state called 'the mother of presidents.' " What is it? And they will look around and say, "Indiana?" And then I tell them they can have another guess, and then they would say, "Oh I beg your pardon, Virginia?" "No." I tell them while Virginia has produced a Washington, a Madison, a Monroe and a Tyler, and elected them, the title has long since passed to Ohio, the birthplace of William Hen-ry Harrison, U. S. Grant, James A. Garfield, Rutherford B. Hayes, William McKinley, William H. Taft, and Warren G. Harding. And then I just generally remind them that at the last presidential election, three political parties came to Ohio for candidates. Yes sir, that is so. And here is the United States Supreme Court, in which one-third of the chief justices of the Supreme Court have come from Ohio. And then I ask if they have heard of chief justice Waite and William H. Taft? And I further inquire if they remember that in the days of the Civil War, and in that time of strife, when Lincoln was hard put for some suitable person. he found, after several secretaries had failed, Stanton to take charge and administer that great office. And then I recall that he went to Perry County and picked out that little freckle faced Irish boy and put him at the head of the cavalry, that boy whom we call Phil Sheridan, and in that same state he picked out a fellow to lead the army from the Potomac to the sea-Sherman, and when

he called for a commander to take charge of the army he went back in point of time to Point Pleasant and brought back a stocky lad to receive that commission-Ulysses S. Grant. And they say, "Oh." And their mouths and ears open a little more, I begin to rub in more information and facts. And I say, "Do you know that in the electrical world. over where I live in a little town eight or ten miles away, Milan,there came from that town a man now recognized as a wizard in electrical science-Thomas A. Edison? And do you realize that the two boys who completed the flying machine and tried it out, even though they did not first fly in Ohio, were Ohio boys, the Wright Brothers? And do you know that after we got the automobile and had wrenched our arms and broken our wrists in cranking up these machines, it was an Ohio boy, Thomas Kettering, who planned a contrivance where we simply push a button, turn on the gas, and off she goes? I told them that in Ohio we raise men! I said, you may have your melon patches and prune orchards, but we raise men, and time would not permit me to tell them of all of our great men, the captains of industry, the organizers, to tell them of Flagler who re-discovered Florida, or the other men who have been foremost in our country. When the German submarines were coming over sticking their noses in the New York Harbor, and trying to destroy the Boston harbor, a barrage was laid for miles and miles, and one of the fellows they called upon to do that was Captain Greenslade of the Housatonic. Those are the kind of men we are producing. If this state were exploited, were advertised as California is, why we would be on the map far more noted than California, if we went into that kind of, advertising, but we prefer to be known not by our bank clearings and exports, but by the quality of manhood and womanhood we develop.

Here Mr. Warner in his address made use of the map of Ohio, calling attention to the different areas of settlement and the several racial strains entering into our history, such as the Moravian influence in the Tuscarawas Valley, the Massachusetts settlement at Marietta, the Virginians between the Sciota and the little Miami, the Scotch-Irish on the Seven Ranges, the Palatines along the line of what is now the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Germans of a later immigration in the North-West. He spoke particularly of the section we call the Western Reserve or sometimes the New or Greater Connecticut.

Continuing, Professor Warner said: Ohio is surely very rich in history, and it devolves on us to pass on this great history to generations yet to be-We can't do that unless we are properly organized. Now this society it seems to me, ought to include every school teacher, professional man, business man, all public minded citizens. Now I sometimes fear, if you will parden me for this reference, that the word "pioneer" is a kind of a word to which some of the young-sters object. They say "Why that has nothing to do with ns, we are not pioneers, we are young folks, and that doesn't fit us," and so they avoid attending or having anything to do with this society. So, I was wondering whether we have not outlived the word "pioneer" and if the phrase "Sandusky County Historical Society" might not be large enough to cover the meaning and intent of this society, and if it might not lead some of these youngsters to come in and help us in the making of a wonderful history wherein we might perpetuate the memories of General Hayes, and Mr. Meek, and Mr. Burgoon, and General Buckland, and Judge Greene and all these men who have given their best efforts to the society in the past, but who are now gone. It is up to us to plan wisely for the future, that this great history may be passed on without any mar or detriment to the generations yet to be. (Applause).

In calling attention to the interest taken in this association, shall say this, that in accordance with the remarks of Professor Werner, I do wish that we could make an arrangement so that more of our citizens in the country, and especially in Fremont, would take an active interest in these affairs. I ask you now, how many



pectle of Fremont are present here today? Not as many as should be. Why is it? Why do they not take an interest in this association, when they are enjoying that which the pioneers prepared for them? I look over the audience and find quite a number of people from a distance, many farmers; not so many from Fremont. I think more people of Fremont should take an interest in this association. I am particularly in earnest about this, and I think the people should attend. It is something our people should earnestly consider both in the city and country. I leave it to them.

Mr. Reuben Stine: I rise to make an apology. I have a comrade here, and we promised your chairman to be here and make some remarks, but we are getting old and forgetful, and this date never entered my head until this morning, when I came down to the city and met Mr. Rich, who spoke of the Pioneers' Picnic. "Well," I said, "I am lost." Then we had an order to attend a funeral as pall bearers, and now Mr. Chairman, I hope you will pardon us in

not being here. I was very much pleased with the speaker who described the map of Ohio. I was born in Ohio 84 years ago, the fourth of last December.

Reverend Bowman: I have a special communication to read before we close. It is the custom on the part of the association to take up a contribution during, or at the close of the meeting. That will now be attended to. Last year we appointed several to take up this collection; we shall apoint the same this year, one is Mr. Levi Bloom, he is the largest man present, and here (indicating) is another gentleman who will assist, and then we shall have some music.

Beautiful bouquets were then presented to Mrs. Jerome Loose, Mrs. Eunice Swedersky, and one to Rev. Bowman, from Miss Maud Wagner. Also a beautiful bouquet was presented to Mr. J. D. Hensel from his grandchildren.

Reverend Bowman: I am requested to express thanks in behalf of those who have received flowers, to those who so kindly sent them.

Ohio Counties and Their Names

By E. F. WARNER

The following counties take names from andian tribes once living within their areas: Erie, Huron, Delaware, Sandusky, Seneca, Tuscara-was, Pickaway, Wyandot, Miami, Ottawa. These from names of rivers, mostly of Indian origin, running through the section: Ashtabula Ashtabula, Auglaize, Cuyahoga, Coshocton, Geauga, Hocking, Licking, Mah'on-Cuyahoga, Coshocton, ing, Muskingum, Scioto, Presidents, of the United States are honored in names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson and Harrison.

Generals and other officers prominent in the American Revolution gave names to Butler, Clark, Clinton, Greene, Hardin, Hamilton, Logan, Meigs, Mercer, Morgan, Montgomery, Putnam, Stark, Shelby, Warren, Trumbull, Wayne, Darke,

Marion.

Civil leaders of the revolutionary period are honored in Franklin, Carroll, Henry and Hancock.

Naval heroes are recalled in Per-

ry, Preble and Lawrence.

The captors of Major Andre appear in Paulding, Williams, Van Wert.

Officers of the war of 1812 are honored in Pike, Wood, Brown,

Folmes, Allen.

The character of the soil or aprearance of the land or hills accounts for such names as Champaign, Highland, Fairfield, Richland, Belmont, Clermont.

Lucas and Morrow carry names of early Ohio governors. Vinton of a prominent congressman, Noble, of an learly settler, Ross of a noted

Pennsylvanian.

Gallia, the ancient name of France recalls the county's earliest settlers.

Defiance bears the name of the old fort at the junction of the Auglaize river with the Maumee.

Medina recalls Arabia's famous city, Ashland the estate of Henry Clay, Athens, the Greek center of learning.

Portage is so named from the car-

rying places or portages, between the headwaters of Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga rivers, and Mahoning and Cuyahoga. Summit from its eleva-The feeders for Ohio canal tion. being located here.

It is probable that Robert Fulton is honored in the county bearing that name and Marquis LaFayette in Fayette.

The ill-fated Col. Crawford gives his name to Crawford; Columbiana is said to be a fantastic compound of Columbus and Anna; Guernsey was doubtless derived from the channel island of that name off the coast of France; Union gets its name from the American union; Lorain is an abbreviated form of the name of the department of Lorraine in France.

Mr. Alexander: Mr. President there is a little poem on Ohio which was written by me; it is not lengthy one, and if you think wise, and if the audience can bear with us for a few moments, we will ask Mrs. Alexander to read it.

Reverend Bowman: presume the time will allow Mrs. Alexander to read the poem, or have you some one else to read it?

Mr. Alexander: Mrs. Alexander will read the poem.

The following poem was read by Mrs. Alexander.

OHIO

"Where the rivers gently flow Through the verdant vales below, Comes an echo on the breeze Rustling through the leafy trees,

And its mellow tones are these; Ohio, great Ohio!

With thy verdant fields of beauty, And thy men who know their duty;

With thine own great inland sea, And the cities great and free, Thou art blest beyond degree, Ohio, great Ohio!

When thou heard thy country's call, Thou didst not in thy courage pall;

Thou didst not when the South withdrew

Fail thy duty then to do; None there is more brave than you. Ohio, great Ohio!

When the call to duty came
In the war we had with Spain,
Thou didst spring with gallant
stride,

Heeding not what might betide, To the front with honest pride, Ohio, great Ohio!

And when Europe was enthralled In the war our hearts appalled. And our country called for men And the means she needed then, None there were more true I ween, Ohio, great Ohio!

Not without they wondrous story, Can be writ the nation's glory; In thy records there appears Names of heroes of the years, When men's souls were tried with years, Ohio, great Ohio!

(Applause).

Reverend Bowman: This will be the conclusion of the exercise upon this occasion, and we desire to extend our hearty thanks to you for the interest you have taken in the meeting today. We have endeavored to make this a special occasion, in view of the fact that the association has been organized fifty years, and we hope you have all enjoyed these exercises. True, some things might have been made different, but we have done the best we could to arrange everything satisfactorily. Now, it is really not my place to comment upon these addresses that have been made, there are a number of things we might consider, or call them to your attention, more fully to impress them upon your minds; in general, I think the addresses have been highly appreciated. They were certainly splendid, and we have all enjoyed them, and we thank all who addressed us today. We also wish to thank those who furnished the music upon this occasion.

Special attention was called by Professor Warner to our great State I cannot help but refer to the fact that one of the important counties is down in this neighborhood. (Referring to map used by Professor Warner). He referred to that county, and I cannot help but feel elated when I hear the name of that county mentioned. It is one of the later counties in the state of Ohio, and the people are rather strict in business, morals and religion. Perry County was organized in 1817. I must say to you that, while it was my home county, being born there in the year 1840, when the first Harrison was elected president of the United States, I think a good deal of old Perry County. It bears the name of Commodore Perry, who gained the great naval victory in Lake Erie, on the 10th day of September, 1813. We are pretty near the 10th of September. ber, and in view of that fact I think a good deal of old Perry County. It has furnished us, as Professor Warner says, some very good people. I was personally ac quainted with General Sheridan, and knew many others mentioned by Professor Warner. A good many of the people located in Sandusky County now, trace their families back to old Perry, and when I meet these people, I always give them the hand of good will, and express to them the feeling of good fellowship which exists.

There are many other facts I might mention, but the time has come to bid you adieu and to return to our homes, and I think before we conclude our exercises, we ought to pass a resolution of thanks, thanking the Board of Education for the use of this building, thanking all the committees appointed for the services which have been rendered here today, also thanking the speakers who have entertained us with such excellent addresses, and all those who have in any way contributed to the program of the day. I would like to have a resolution of that kind passed. I cannot do that myself, but I will put the motion, if anybody will make it.

Mr. Alexander: I move that we

offer a vote of thanks as detailed by yourself Reverend Bowman, to all those who have participated in this affair today.

Reverend Bowman: I_S there a second to that motion?

Mr. J. I. Overmyer: I second the motion.

Reverend Bowman: It has been moved and seconded. All in favor, say "aye." Motion carried unanimously.

Reverend Bowman: Now, the photographer will present to you the proof of the picture taken today: for \$1.00 a picture unframed will be mailed to your address. In regard to the suggestion made on the part of Professor Warner, I think it splendid, and I think we will take that up as soon as our Board meets to transact business in connection with the association. Ithink there are a number of things concerning the association that need consideration; I believe it would be well to examine the constitution adopted a number of years ago, and fix a time under what age, or date persons may become members, also the terms, and so on; those things will come up at our next meeting, probably this month. I wish to call your attention to a card published under the direction of Mrs. Clara Dorr Heim, which card has special reference to the celebration that will take place on the 4th of October, in honor of Ex-President Hayes, and it will certainly be a good thing to patronize that lady. She has spent a good deal of time and thought on this card, and you will be able to secure it of her at the door as you pass out. I wish also to call your attention to the fact that there are a number of badges left which you may secure at five cents apiece, and also year books which may be had.

In conclusion, I will read to you a card, which I received today, sent from France, as follows:—

"Please accept my sincere thanks and appreciation for the beautiful Easter lily sent by your society at the death of my dear father (That is Basil Meek). It was a token in keeping with the beautiful Easter day on which his spirit passed into the eternal life.

Mrs. H. G. Edgerton,

France."

I have a letter addressed to me personally, in which she expresses a wish to have her name placed upon the records of this society, and sends a check for \$5.00.

The audience then sang "God Be With You 'Till We Meet Again," accompanied by the orchestra.

And the meeting of the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Society on its fiftieth anniversary was adjourned.

List of Pioneers That Registered at the Annual Pioneer Picnic, Held at High School Building, September 9th, 1922.

	Age Years
I D Hannel	Years 73 72
J. D. Hensel	70
Mrs. J. D. Hensel Mr. H. Brugger	59
Zeda Haff	38
Bessie Weidel	
Mabel Volz	
Dennis DeRan	.77
Mabel H. DeRan	
Newton Harley	52
Mrs. Newton Harley	51
A. E. Waggoner	73
Mrs. A. E. Waggoner	72
T. H. Waggoner	75
L. H. Fairbanks Dan W. Rhodes	72
J. R. Clarke	14
Mrs. C. O. Overmyer	78
E. F. Warner	10
Semour H. Gainer	
Mrs. St. H. Gainer	
Mrs. Leonard Schwartz	64
Mr. Leonard Schwartz	73
Levi Tyson	66
Mrs. Levi Tyson	65
Frank Gephart	64
Mrs. Frank Gephart	54
Mrs. F. B. Finch	0.1
A. Pence	78
Mrs. A. Pence	66
M. L. Shackelford	56
James L. Parks	86
Miss Nettie L. Parks	54
J. L. Loose	86
Mrs. J. L. Loose	81
W. H. Lease	86
W. H. Lease I. M. Fisher	81
Mrs. E. A. Barlincourt	74

W. A. Scrimager Mrs. W. A. Bowlus	68	Thomas Kiser 81
Mrs. W. A. Bowlus	68	
Miss Paba Bowlus	33	Miss Mary Tillotson 78
F. M. Winters	77	Mrs. Sarah Strohl 78
Mrs. F. M. Winters	76	Mrs. A. Mischka 66
Charles Unton	77	Rosie Michaels 58
Rev. W. A. Bowman Chas. F. Gahn	81	W H Rowersby
Chas. F. Gahn	70	Mrs. W. H. Bowersox 60
Olive Meek	57	Mrs. E. F. Sprunk 44
B. B. Overmyer	82	Mrs. Rose Fought 74
Mrs. B. B. Overmyer	78	Mrs. Rose Fought 74 Mrs. Cath. Flegle 61
A. J. Paden	77	Mrs Lester Wilson
Joseph Grundy	81	Miss Lucilla Roberts
Mrs. Anna Winters	66	Mrs. Louis Michael 53
J. W. Moore		David Walter 71
John Balsizer	81	Mrs. L. Druckenmiller 60
	75	Mrs. H. G. Edgerton
J. C. Kline	62	Mrs. H. G. Eugerton
Mrs. Henry Smith	61	41
A. G. Walter	46	MORTUARY LIST
Levi Bloom	64	
Amelia Kline	52	Names of those who have passed
Mrs. Frank Smith	54	away since August 27th, 1921, to
F. Howell	83	January 1st, 1923:
John Snyder	76	Jane Scranton
Mrs. John Snyder	69	Mrs. Martin Westfall
Joseph Hoflich	69	Price Pressler
Mrs. Joseph Hoflich	62	Mrs. T. L. Parker
Jacob Rimelspach	80	Joseph Schwint
Christian Schneider	58	Wash Welker
Mrs. Christian Schneider	57	Christian Werth
Mis. Martin Reinhart	74	Mrs. Harriet Sawinski
W. H. Fought	67	H. J. Akers
Mrs. W. H. Fought	65	Mrs. John Pool
W. S. Harley		Mrs. E. B. Dewitt
Walter Harley		J. M. Hawk
Mrs. S. Burkett		Dr. C. R. Truesdal
Henry Hetrick	17	Mary A. Coltiers
Mrs. O. E. Miller	65	Albert Thurn
Mrs. B. Moody	71	Albert Thurn James Voorhheis G. F. Harley 60
Mrs. Henry Stausmyer	63	C. F. Harley 60
Miss Edith Overmyer	00	
D. E. Miller	64	John Hurelbrink59Mrs. Mariah Fairbanks60Mrs. Delilah Brubaker85Jacob Neeb90
D. E. Miller W. L. Wright	74	Mrs. Dollloh Probokov 95
Thomas P. Dewey	70	Jacob Neeb 90
E. L. Lance	73	Ciara Comma
Rev. E. Gerfen	70	Commercial Transfer of the Commercial Transfer o
Valentine Gephart	84	Henry Brocksieker 78
J. D. Alexander	68	
F. Howell	83	Mrs. Nancy E. Dice 67
*		Mrs. Elizabeth Kuns 89
Henry Smith	64	
Israel Walborn	79	Aaron VanHorn 81
J. A. Kittle	79	Aaron VanHorn 81 Mrs. John Tebbe 59 Mrs. Geo. Burkett 60
Mrs. Jeremiah Fought C. F. Edwards	70	Mrs. Geo. Burkett 60
C. F. Edwards	78	Mrs. Frank Huffman 54
John I. Overmyer John F. Nieman Mrs. John F. Nieman	84	
John F. Nieman	70	Mrs. Mary Kanier 86
Mrs. John F. Nieman	70	Mrs. Harriet Overmyer 86
Miss Lydia Nieman Mrs. J. D. Alspach	40	Raiph Freet 56
	66	Jacob Snyder 83
B. F. Wright	82	Mrs. Mary Kahler 86 Mrs. Harriet Overmyer 86 Ralph Freet 56 Jacob Snyder 83 Emiel B. Vogel 52
	0	

William Riel	83	Wm. B. Good 55
C. C. Layman	77	Dr. Isaac I. Good 57
Nancy Ferguson	86	Ruben Bonhert 64
Sherman Shively	56	Harry Haller 61
Almeda Freeh	59	Christena Reamer 75
Aimeda Freen		Edith Longanbach 50
Jacob N. Engler	86	Maria II Walalan
Adam Slemmer		Mark H. Wrigley 69
Catherine Hess	80	George Foos 71
Isabella Waggoner	79	A. H. Arnold 68 Carrie B. Wright 50
Samuel Haser		Carrie B. Wright 50
Phillip Hetrick		Washington Deffenbach 83
Mrs. Mary Jordan		Joseph Lambert 81
Mrs. Charles Kramb	78	Wm. Kelley 65
Catharine Weed	80	Mary Haas 73
	00	Chas. L. Smith 62
John Heberling		
Barbara S. Kern	82	II. The second chapter of the
Ellen Cornicom	62	Year Book with reference to Family
Elizabeth Emch	63	Reunions is somewhat out of the or-
John Linkey	59	dinary from the usual contents of
Wm. Boyd	80	the Year Book, but partly on account
	81	of valuable historical data, interest-
Mary S. Pearce		ing talks and reminiscences furnished
Elizabeth Sandwich	77	
John Clements	72	at such gatherings the following is
Theresa Hofelich	66	noted and published this year, 1922.
David Shuman	79	
Caroline Lepley	59	1. Family Reunions held during
William Lepley	66	1922 at the Sandusky County Fair
Julia L. Creager Lottie L. Baker	72	Grounds, 34.
Lottle L. Baker	56	June 2 Zink Reunion,
Sarah A. Jordan	74	June 8 Bowers Reunion.
Margret E. Smith	84	June 10 Burgoon, Engler and Coe.
Theopeilus Fitterer	68	June 11 Cummings.
Nettie Chapman	73	
Fermilla Wagner	66	June 17 Sorg Reunion.
Catharine Hackenburg	75	June 18 Myerholtz Reunion.
Andrew J. Tompkins	76	June 18 Kline Reunion.
		June 22 Friar Reunion.
Susannah E. Musser	71	July 4 Paul Reunion.
Henry Bachman	84	July 30 Zimmerman Reunion. July 30 Havens Reunion.
Arthur Roe	72	July 30 Havens Reunion.
Harrison Kline	79	Aug. 5 Stiger Reunion.
Elisha Haff		Aug. 6 Hufford Reunion.
Thomas Potter	66	Aug. 9 Burkett-Hess Reunion.
Dr. Mark Nichols	67	Aug. 12 Parks Reunion.
Alice M. Dalzel	63	Aug. 12 Parks Reunion.
Emanuel Wolf	84	Aug. 13 Strohl Reunion.
George Noel	71	Aug. 17 Seager Reunion.
Margaret Dethrick	81	Aug. 19 Keiser Reunion.
		Aug. 19 Vorheis Reunion.
John Hettche	68	Aug. 20 Reineck-Swint Reunion.
Benj. Yentzer	89	Aug. 22 Huss-Rathbun Reunion.
Benj. Zeiber	67	Aug. 23 Huber Reunion.
Penj. F. Perrine	55	Aug. 25 Heiman Reunion.
Catharine Kistler	79	Aug. 26 Binkley Reunion.
Wilton H. Miller	75	Aug. 26 Binkley Reunion. Aug. 26 Jackson Reunion.
Susan Williams	70	Ang 27 Floor Plants
George Loose	70	Aug. 27 Flatz Reunion.
Daniel Portly		Aug. 31 Jones Reunion.
	77	Aug. 31 Overmyer Reunion.
Charles Megitt	66	Sept. 2 Jones Reunion.
Edgar Walters	61	Sept. 3 Foos Reunion.
G. L. Gunther	50	Sept. 3 Reed Reunion.
Aaron Yearick	66	Sept. 4 Bloom-Coleman Reunion.
	0.0	

Sept. 4 Yeagle Reunion.	June 18	Feighner.
Sept. 10 Karbler Reunion.	July 30	Ream-Heberling.
	July 30	Coonrad.
eunions Held at Home or Other	July 30	Wagoner.
Places, 14.	July 30	Miller.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	July 30	Bowlus.
June 4 Weltin Reunion.	July 30	Brunthaver.
June 11 Schwan-Hepperly.	July 30	Gonewin.
June 11 Schwartz.	Aug. 24	Hirt.
June 11 Chapman-Sowards.	Sept 5	Wiler-Kowalk

R

Persons 60 and over 60 who died since August 1 1921. Months Days Date of Death Years Jacob Henry Cochran 72 10 24 Aug. 6, 1921 Barbara Anna Reineck 79 0 0 Aug. 15 1921 17, 1921 22, 1921 John Gabel 68 2 19 Aug. Dominca Mayle 71 0 19 Aug. Alice Shaw 59 0 22 Aug. 23, 1921 25, 1921 28, 1921 Mary Jane Reed 71 6 2 Aug. Boleslaus Runskewitz 75 21 1 Aug. Martha Edmier 59 8 2 Aug. 30, 1921 2, 1921 Richard Winnacott 72 9 12 Sept. John Lipstraw $\frac{7}{6}$ 5, 1921 76 11 Sept. Jane Scranton Sept. 9, 1921 90 7 24 Sept. Charles William Pope 62 -0 17, 1921 Henry Emil Billow 29 18, 1921 60 4 Sept. Elizabeth Snyder 82 1 18 July 4, 1921 Oct. Thomas Lafond Parker 84 10 29 3, 1921 6, 1921 James Moore Rice 61 11 1-Oct. Thomas J. Cook Phillip Weiker 18, 1921 30, 1921 7, 1921 12, 1921 20, 1921 21, 1921 26, 1921 27, 1921 28, 1921 29, 1921 10, 1921 12, 1921 15, 1921 16, 1921 88 0 1 Oct. 71 4 2 Oct. Marcellus W. Hobart 22 Nov. 69 Juliana Dosh Michael Huffman Nov. 23 69 6 84 9 1 Nov. Emiline Engler 81 79 About 17 8 Nov. Charlotte Smith
Catherine Miller
John M. Turk
Margaret Jane Snyder 19 8 Nov. 68 years old Nov. Nov. 75 6 27 70 8 0 Nov. Jens Carsten Johannsen 94 0 13 Dec. Anna Reineck 10 12 77 Dec. John. Wm. Burt Chas. Wm. Hepner 66 6 7 Dec. Dec. 75 11 12 Christina Werth 81 0 9 Dec. 1 Harrison Meyers 81 29 Dec. 17, 1921 William Sting 79 Dec. 20. 1921 ____ -Thomas Florence 78 22 19, 1921 3 Dec. 74 29 Dec. 20, 1921 Emma Lang Grund 10 69 28 22, 1921 Rebecca Leiser Dec. 0 Andrew Kline 97 Dec. 31, 1921 6 13 William Henry Barnum 65 4 20 Jan. 4, 1922 Jane Moorehead Naugle 4, 1922 84 12 Jan. Adelbert Munson Wendell Young 10. 78 5, 1922 5 Jan. 22 7, 1922 59 8 Jan. Warren E. Miller 60 30 9, 1922 8 Jan. 10 16 Catherine Jacobs 76 Jan. 10, 1922 73 17, 1922 21, 1922 Mary E. Jorden 0 0 Jan. Julia A. Whitney Mary B. Stahl 77 9 16 Jan. 85 20 Jan. 21, 1922

also at a rest at audica.	74	11	27	Jan. 21, 1922
Louise Dwight	6.}	8	28	Jan. 27, 1922
Herman Wm. Doncyson		5	9	Feb. 1, 1922
Rachel Ann Kohr	77			
Angela Rozanski	77	0	18	Feb. 2, 1922
Harriett Bartlett	80	10	12	Feb. 4, 1922
Michael Scanlon	68 ′	1	15	Feb. 7, 1922
	72	. 2	12	Feb. 7, 1922
Catherine Konbeck	65	6	$\tilde{21}$	Feb. 9, 1922
Frank Van Dyke				
Ellen Catherine Snyder	80	0	23	Feb. 12, 1922
Mary A. Collins	81	10	19	Feb. 13, 1922
Lydia Loose	87	9	9	Feb. 17, 1922
Chas. T. Moore	75	10	23	Feb. 17, 1922
	59	9	5	Feb. 17, 1922
Mary Schultz	78	$\frac{\mathfrak{d}}{2}$	3	
Chas. R. Fry			_	
John Inman	71	9	19	Feb. 15, 1922
Salma Lydia Boyer	66	7	14	Feb. 25, 1922
Margaret Senfert	93	5	22	March 2, 1922
9	75	8	9	
Thomas Creed		_	~	
Martha Green	76	8	12	March 6, 1922
Ruth Emma Welsh	82	11	23	March 7, 1922
Jacob Nesbitt	63	7	0	March 10, 1922
Lucy Kaiser	79	3	19	March 11, 1922
	75	ĭ	2	
Catherine Elend	• •			March 25, 1922
Mary Steller	79	8	10	March 29, 1922
Mary Kaiser	64	10	26	March 31, 1922
Anthony Lafor	82	-		March 30, 1922
Chas. P. De Peyster	86	4	28	April 7, 1922
Melanda Anna Citing	69	4	20	
Milanda Anna Sting				April 14, 1922
Charles Thompson	83	0	3	April 15, 1922
Martha Whitman	72	5	11	April 15, 1922
Basil Meek	92	9	26	April 16, 1922
	67	7	29	
George Peter Peck				April 22, 1922
Sarah Lay Eisenhour	81	9	13	April 24, 1922
George W. Hawn	68	6	13	April 25, 1922
Mary Benner	62	5	22	April 28, 1922
Eugene Crowell	70	8	14	May 2, 1922
Eli Fought	79			, -
3		6	29	May 8, 1922
August Horn	78	2	11	May 10, 1922
Fred Huckendubler	78	. 0	28	May 10, 1922
Anthony Kowaleski	. 77	11	3	May 13, 1922 ·
John B. Weider	69	5	3	May 14, 1922
Leon G. Hamilton	67	10	27	
	63			May 17, 1922
George P. Delp		11	17	May 17, 1922
Wm. J. Smith	59	4	29	May 22, 1922
Wm. H. Twining	71	6	18	May 26, 1922
Jacob Rectenwald, Sr	83	5	28	
Gertrude Wrigley	64	7		May 29, 1922
		7	2	May 29, 1922
Herman Munger	64	7	23	May 30, 1922
Margaret Ann Cooley	80	1	7	May 31, 1922
Susan R. Baker	_ 61	3	16	June 6, 1922
Mary B. Chudzinski	69	7	24	
Johanna McCarty	73	ġ	16	
George H. Wilcox	74			June 10, 1922
		8	26	June 14, 1922
William H. Williams	90,	. 0	29	June 21, 1922
Edward B. Corl	691	2	18	June 28, 1922
John H. Seward	69	8		
Abner B. Everett, M. D.	75	9	12	July 2, 1922
Mary R. Meyer	67			July 3, 1922
Hannah M. Kline		6	10	July 4, 1922
Rannau M. Kune	67	8	5	July 7, 1922

PRESIDENTS:-				
Hon. Homer Everett	from	1873-1887	14 years	
Gen. R. P. Buckland	66	1887-1892	5 years	
Dr. J. W. Wilson	66	1892-1904	12 years	
Maj. I. H. Burgaan	66	1904-1917	13 years	
Rev. W. A. Bowman	4.6	1917-1922	5 years	
				49
VICE PRESIDENTS:				
Dr. L. Q. Rawson	44	1873-1888	15 years	
Dr. J. W. Wilson	44	1888-1892	4 years	
Maj. I. H. Burgoon	66	1892-1904	12 years	
Hon. J. L. Parks	4.6	1904-1922	18 years	
-				
				49
SECRETARIES:-				
Gen. R. B. Hayes	64	1873-1875	2 years	
Hon. I. M. Keeler	66	1875-1876	1 year	
Maj. I. H. Burgoon	66	1876-1904	28 years	
Prof. J. Burgner	66	1904-1908	4 years	
Hon, B. Meek	44	1908-1922	14 years	
				49
Mr. B. B. Overmyer	66	1922-		
TREASURERS:-				
Dr. J. W. Wilson	66	1873-1888	15 years	
Mr. J. W. Wolf	. 66	1888-1905	17 years	
Mr. J. D. Hensel	66	1905-1922	17 years	

First Chaplain, Rev. H. Lang. Present Chaplain, Rev. E. Gerfen.

2. Possibly not all such reunions have been reported or noted in the local papers, hence the number may be some larger. May this matter receive better attention in the future.

3. The following reports will give some idea as to their preparation and value:—

Annual reunion of the Jacob Gonenwein family, held on Sunday at the old homestead, north of this city, commemorated the eighty-eighth birthday of Jacob Gonenwein and also served as a farewell for Mrs. Henry Schaedel, who leaves this week for her home in Germany, after spending the summer here.

The 18th annual reunion of the Ream-Heberling families was held at Navarre park, Toledo, Sunday, July 30. There was a large attendance, a number coming from a distance About 50 per cent of those who were there came from Sandusky county.

The weather could not have been more pleasant and a most enjoyable time was had by all. The following very interesting program was carried out: Opening song; invocation by Rev. W. A. Bowman of Fremont; vice president's address of welcome, Walter W. Ream of Toledo. Then a most bountiful dinner was served after which a social time was held for about an hour, when the meeting was again called to order and the program received. A verse of "America" was sung and after that came the address by the president, Then followed a F. I. Heberling. duet by Miss Helen Shively of Bowling Green. and Miss Charlotte Roush of Rising Sun, and a reading by Mabel Roush of Rising Sun, both numbers being well received. this time the business of the meeting was taken up, including the report of the secretary, B. F. Heberling of Toledo. The financial report showed the association to be in a very

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prosperous condition. The resolutions of condolence were read by W. H. Van Horn of Gibsonburg, there having been four deaths within the last vear. The business session concluded, another duet was rendered by the Misses Roush and Shively, followed by a talk by J. H. Ream of Rising Sun. His remarks were very pleasing and well taken and inspired some interesting impromptu talks by Chas. Troup of Latty, O., Ed. Smith of Fremont, and others. Then came the chief address of the day by Rev. W. A. Bowman. His talk was especially well received and was humorous, entertaining and instructive. He also spoke in a reminiscent vein, recalling names of Heberlings whom he knew a half century or more ago. He spoke of the great advantage of having a record of the family for at least a few generations back, and at his suggestion the association added the office of historian to the roster. A closing song followed by benediction concluded was voted by many to be the best reunion the Ream-Heberling families ever held. Next year's reunion will be held at the same place on The following Sunday, August 12. officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, F. I. Heberling, Helena; vice president, Walter W. Ream, Toledo; secretary and treasurer, B. F. Heberling, Toledo; chaplain, J. H. Ream, Rising Sun. Miss Violet Lindsay of Helena, was unanimously chosen for the new oftice of historian.

The Strohl families of Sandusky and other counties celebrated their annual reunion Sunday, Aug. 13, at the Sandusky county fair grounds. About 125 were present and spent the day in a joyful and happy manner; some coming from Cleveland, Toledo, Elyria, others from Custar. White House and other localities, the majority however, from Fremont and Sandusky county. One of the chief features of the forenoon program was a memorial service consisting of appropriate hymns, scripture reading, prayer and address by Rev. W. A. Bowman, a member of the Strohl association. The service was in memory of the following de-

parted: Isaac Strohl, Elsie Jeanne Strohl, Cleveland H. Strohl and Mrs, Effie Cherry.

The business meeting followed a sumptuous repast and after reading of minutes of last meeting held at Walbridge park, Toledo, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Sidney Strohl, president; Jessie Fought, vice president; Mrs. Merton Strohl, secretary; Miss Vin-A report as nie Strohl, treasurer. to finances, all expenses met and some money in bank. The business part concluded by resolving to meet on the second Sunday in August next year at the Sandusky County fair grounds. The program follow-ing consisted of pleasing recitations and readings by several young misses: Mary Fought, Bernice Strohl, Ruth Strohl and Emelie L. Finch. Rev. W. A. Bowman followed with brief yet interesting biographical sketches of some of the Strohl families not heretofore mentioned in the history prepared by Rev. Bowman. The occasion indeed a happy one and it was good to be there.

The descendants of the late Carl and Albertina Schmidt, namely Mrs. Amelia Willer, Mrs. Johannah Kowalk and Mrs. Albertina Weidenheft Kleinoeder met on Labor Day, 1917, and organized what has since been known as the Kowalk-Willer, Weidenheft, Kleinoeder reunion, but at the last reunion which was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Smetzer on the fifth of Sept., 1922, it was voted to change the name to the Schmidt Family reunion in honor of the parents of the three sisters whose families were represented by eighty-nine members. At that meeting the following officers were elected: Pres., Henry Kowalk, Jr.; Vice-Pres., Richard C. Willer; Secty., George Kleinoeder, Jr., of Sandusky; Treas., Ralph L. Willer; Historian, Mrs. M. L. Schmidt.

Wednesday, June 7, 1922. Reunions of Weltin family held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Molyet near Old Fort. Many present. Rev. B. I. Burger, honored guest. All enjoyed the picnic dinner, and various games played in the afternoon. Sunday, June 11, 1922. Schwartz reunion; at the residence of Will Humberger near Gibsonburg. At noon a sumptuous dinner. Short Business meeting. Many present and enojyed the day.

The second annual reunion of the Yeagle family was held at the Frement fair grounds. All came with well-filled baskets and a sumptuous chicken dinner and supper were enjoyed. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gnepper and family. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hess and family, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Burkett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Paul Fought and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Dunmeyer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Yeagle and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Miller and family, Mrs. Leah Yeagle, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sorg, all of Lindsey; Mr. and Mrs. Ayrus Gnepper, of Elmore, Mr. John Hendricks, Mr and Mrs Charles Baskey and family, Mr. Wm. Engler, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Rearick and family, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Gnepper and family, Mrs. Charles daughters, Carnicomb and Clara Long and sons, all of Fremont; A. C. Engler and family, of Toledo, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Clayson Neeb and family, of Elmore; Mrs. Rev. H. D. Yant and daughter, of Antwerp, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Leiser and family, Mr. and Mrs. Emery Leiser and family, of Oak Harbor. The rext reunion will be held at the home of William Engler, at Fremont.

At the Fair Grounds, Sunday, June 11, 1922. Barber reunion. A large attendance. An enjoyable time. Officers elected; Pres., Ira Barber; Vice-Pres., R. Hilbish; Treas., Mrs. Ray Cummings. Next meeting at the Fair Grounds, 3rd Saturday in June.

Sixth annual reunion Schwan-Hepperly families held June 11, at home of John Schwan, six miles south of Monroeville, 175 members attended. After a bountiful dinner a short program was enjoyed. Officers elected: Pres., Otto Heyman; Vice-Pres., A. O. Street; Sec. and Treas., Mrs. Homer Burger.

The 20th annual reunion of the Chapman-Sowards family will be

held at the home of J. Rich in Fremont next June. Pres., D. W. Cushman; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Frank J. Heim; Sec. and Treas., W. J. Rich.

35th reunion of the Kline family at the Fair Grounds, Sunday, June 18th. The day was enjoyed by singing, speaking and big dinner. It will meet on the 3rd Sunday in June next year. A large number present, children, grandchildren, and greatgrandchildren of Capt. Andrew Kline.

The Feighner family reunion, Sunday, June 18th, at home of Perry Feighner, six miles southwest of Fremont. A large number present, among them Mr. and Mrs. Feighner, aged 83 and 78. An enjoyable dinner and exercises.

The Hirt reunion held Aug. 24, at Gem Beach, Catawba Island, was an all round enjoyable affair. The oldest member present was Mrs. Cath. Schoch, aged 80. The oldest relative, though not present at the reunion, is Mrs. Eliz. Kistler, 85. The officers are: Pres., Wm. F. Schepflin; Sec., Mrs. Chas. R. Hirt. Samuel, Frank, Ed. and Chas. Hirt are among the well known and prosperous citizens of Sandusky County.

The annual Overmyer family reunion held Thursday, Aug. 31, 1922, at the Fair Ground brought forth a large attendance and the affair was enjoyable in every respect. During the forenoon, Rev. Overmyer of Mansfield, formerly of Castalia, conducted devotional services. At noon, the picnic dinner featured. B. B. Overmyer, of Fremont, president, presided in the afternoon and a splendid program was carried out. Officers were elected and other business transacted. Rev. W. A. Bow-man gave an address with special reference to the Overmyers in Perry county many years ago. Hon. A. W. Overmyer told many interesting facts about the name of Overmyer. He said that all family names have some meaning but why these meanings were given is not clearly known. There were other brief talks. Social diversions added to other features and it was decided to hold the next annual reunion in Indiana the coming year.

The write up by Judge Jno. Coonrad and read on the occasion of the Coonrad family reunion at Whiteman's Grove is here given largely on account of its historical and as an incentive to others to do likewise and in that way preserve coming generations interesting historical, family and pioneer facts:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I cannot imagine any meeting that can be made more pleasurable and profitable than a family reunion of the descendants and relatives by marriage of a pioneer couple of this county.

In the midst of all this rush, it is good for a people to be reminded of the responsibilities resting upon them and of the debt of gratitude and respect they lowe the noble pioneer men and women, who under difficulties laid the foundation strong and deep, by which we have become a prosperous, cultivated and happy people.

It is well that in this age, when men think of nothing but chasing the almighty dollar, that organizations be formed for the purpose of preserving the memory of the deeds of our pioneer forefathers, in order that their sons and daughters may not forget them entirely. We are so hurried to "live, move and have our being" that we forget all else.

Here today are gathered men. women and children, born in this county where most of us have lived all our lives, yet as a whole, we are scattered to the four corners of the county, some to the four corners of the state, and still others in far distant states, so that these annual reunions are to most of us, a yearly opportunity to meet our relatives and friends and to cultivate the acquaintanceship of a younger generation of descendants, who will soon take our places.

Here we recall the sweet reminiscences of child life which illumined the past; the endearing ties of former friendships, the attachment neighborly feelings of the by-gone years; the voices of the past-the spirit of our fathers-the call of ancestral ties-speak to us today.

But my friends-joy and sadness

are strangely mixed on this occasion. As I look over the audience I miss familiar faces from their accustomed place. There were vacant chairs at our table. Some of our number have exchanged time for eternity. But we must acquiesce in the judgment of the Almighty, as this is but the natural course of events.

We like to dwell in thoughts, of the lives of relatives and friends who have passed away. It is their living that causes so much pleasure. What is it to live-we must teach others for good or evil. It lightens the burden of our grief and leads us to find greater consolation in the thought that they who have gone, did well their part in life, and have earned the reward of the just.

It should be a religion with us to keep ever green, ever present and active in our minds, the dynamic goodness and strength of those faces we can see no more, hands we can not grasp again, but whose brave souls and good hearts and unforgotten smiles, are still with us as vividly through the power of Love and Memory, as though their physical presence had never passed away.

One hundred years ago, a young married couple might have been seen slowly wending their way from Pickaway Co. with an ox team. yoked to a covered quaker wagon, following the old Harrison trail through an almost unbroken wilderness, by a tortuous uncleared wagon way-at the best, a mere path through the forests and swamps to Lower Sandusky.

Columbus was not then a respectable village. The inhabitants of the northwestern portion of the were very few and very poor in the goods of this world. These young people brought all their worldly goods, which were few, with them in that wagon and after resting a couple of days at Lower Sandusky, they forded the river at the foot of Garrison street, and picked their through the woods, to the site their future home, two miles south of Clyde.

The names of this young couple were John Coonrod and Sarah Coonrod. They settled in a forest, which for a number of years thereafter, was the hunting ground of the Seneca and Wyandot Indians. They lived in their covered wagon until enough logs could be cut for a log cabin and a few scattering settlers got together for a raising.

Often the early settlers were compelled to go ten to fifteen miles to get enough men to raise a log house, and each man was requested to bring with him his knife and fork.

The roof of the log cabin was covered with clapboard shingles roved out by hand. Nails being then almost unknown and those few forged by hand, their use was out of the question and the shingles were secured by laying poles to keep them in place.

Their scanty windows were covered by oiled paper as glass was a

luxury that had not reached the settlement as to be afforded by the poor. A huge fire place occupied one end of the room and the chimney was built of sticks and clay.

The sleeping apartment for the boys was in the loft which was reached by a ladder. There they could lie at night and looking through the clapboard roof see the

stars shine down clear and cold.

Hinges and latches were made of wood. Holes were bored in the logs and pegs driven in, on which to hang the various articles of wearing apparel of household use—a place to hang the rifle being not forgotten. Pegs served for the support of shelves and even for beds.

As the first built house consisted of but one room, in warmer weather much of the cooking and washing

was done out of doors.

Tinware was scarce and dear and stoves were unknown.

A spot of ground was soon thereafter cleared away, upon which to raise corn, which was the only grain that couuld be raised on new land for a number of years. During the first few years black birds were a great pest and the lack of grist mills a great inconvenience.

It is almost impossible for us to now realize the difficulties and dangers which beset these struggling

pioneer settlers.

Women's work then like man's

was performed under disadvantages which have been removed in later years. She not only had the common household duties to perform, but many others. She not only made the clothing but the fabric for it. The old occupation of spinning and weaving was the chief industry of the pioneer women. Every cabin sounded with the softly whirring wheel and the rhymthic thud of the loom. Almost every article of clothing—all the cloth in use in the log cabin was the product of the patient woman-weavers' toil.

Their evening serenade in the old forest was not a uniformed band dispensing gala music, but the whooping of the hunting bands of Indians, hooting of the night owl, and the howling of hungry wolves.

In the midst of all this there was a sense of loneliness that could not be dispelled, and this was a far greater trial to the men and women who first dwelt in this new county than is generally imagined. The deep-seated, constant recurring feeling of isolation, made many stout hearts turn back to the older settlements, and the abodes of comforts. the companionship and sociability they had abandoned in their homes in southern Ohio, Pennsylvania or New York.

Sandusky county forests taxed not only the spirit, but the bodies of the pioneers. It is believed that less than two-thirds of all who joined the advanced settlers endured the conflict.

Some who had purchased land sickened at the sight and turned back if they were able, to the homes of their childhood.

Long journeys on foot were made by the pioneers in the early settlement of the County, to obtain the necessities of life or some article there, a luxury for the sick.

Only the commonest goods were brought into the country and they sold for enormous prices, being packed or wagoned from the East to the Ohio river—thence down the Ohio by flat boat and thence hauled north over the old Harrison Army trail, while the other source of supply was wagoned across the state of New

York to Buffalo and thence by boat to the Ohio settlements.

Hardships were cheerfully borne, privations stoutly endured. The best was made of what they had by the pioneers and their families and they toiled patiently on—industrious and frugal and simple in their tastes and pleasures, happy in independence and looking forward hopefully to a future of plenty, which would reward them for the toils of their earliest years and a rest from the struggle amidst the benefit gained.

When a great undertaking is accomplished which conduces to the benefit of mankind, those who are instrumental in conferring the benefit are held in great veneration by

their posterity.

Full praise should be accorded to those who have conquered the wilderness from the grasp of the savage wild beasts, mosquitos, black birds, malaria and poisonous reptiles and made it the location of a great state. Those who enlisted in the army to conquer the wilderness, did not enlist for a few months or years, but for a life time.

They took up the march, determined to go forward; if they succeeded they were sure of the prize for which they were toiling. There was no turning back; the bridge behind them had been destroyed; the associations connected with their youth and manhood had been severed they had chosen their own course in life and must pursue it.

But those who undertook the task were not the drones of society who depended on others for a livelihood, but they were men of independent minds, determined to plant themselves and leave their posterity where the soil would yield a better remuneration for the labor bestowed upon it, than would the hillsides of New England or Pennsylvania.

Here broad acres might be purchased with a small capital which with time and labor might be converted into productive farms.

But many a noble pioneer has fallen in the struggle before the victory was won. Overtaken by disease occasioned by hardship and privation added to malaria incident to new countries, he struggled for a time

without medical attendance or the proper nourishment necessary to recuperate a diseased body; he at last succumbed to the grim messenger, his spirit passed away, his remains taken by a few neighbors to some elevated spot he had labored to improve.

Few of the early settlers of Ohio were possessed of large pecuniary means. The prevailing idea was to obtain a competence and surround themselves with the comforts of life rather than to amass large fortunes.

In my travels through our country, I have seen in no state. such evidences of thrift and comfort as in our own rural districts, and many of the palatial and comfortable residences which we see on the highly cultivated farms are the homes or former homes of pioneers who were once content—for the time being—in their log house with chimney built of sticks and clay.

The work of the pioneer in this republic is a necessary work; it is a great and responsible work but still it is a very humble one. The name of the pioneer never shines on the historic page when perhaps the whole course of action for which the orator and warrior is praised and feted has been marked out by him.

The one grand impelling power that directed the pioneer was the idea of home. He left the home of his boyhood not to float idly on the world's surface not to tarry here a while and there a while but with a fixed, firm purpose of founding a home of his own. He knew that states and communities, cities and villages would in time follow his footsteps but the goal he strove for was home. For him "East or West" -"home's best." The love of home we bear today is our inheritance from the fathers.

Pioneers look back to the old times as hard times, and so they were; full hearts and empty purses, hard work and plenty of it, shivering ague and wasting fever, were the common lot of early settlers, yet they had their share of good times too, and were free from the plagues that annoy their children.

Trade was the order of the day, the necessity of the time. And so they traded and dickered and swapped, exchanging products and help ing one another and somehow or other in their trading and dickering they managed to grow a little better

off from year to year.

Quarrelsome school meetings were unknown in those days. They never fought over the question of whether they should build a two-story centralized school house with a basement or a three story one without They built a log school house and set the teacher to work and boarded him around the neighborhood.

The religious life of the pioneer was free of sectarianism. The itinerant minister, doing his Master's work, was always welcome to home and hearth stone. The school house was open to him, regardless of creed. He baptized and buried and got but few fees.

The different schools of medicine let the pioneer kindly alone. The bone set wormwood, pennyroyal and catnip that hung on the chimney breast or on the rafters of the roof were commonly enough, supplemented by the whiskey jug under the bed.

Questions of domestic economy and home discipline, that do worry the best of us nowadays, gave the pioneer but little trouble.

One of the most preminent characteristics of old times was the universal hospitality and helpfulness that abounded every where. The latch string ran through the door. The belated traveler was sure of rest at the first house Everybody was ready to help in case of accident to wagon or cattle "Lend a hand" was the motto of the pioneer; in harvest time neighbors cradled and raked and bound for each other; when one went to mill he went for the neighborhood; logging bees, raisings, husking bels, quilting and paring bees, shooting matches were play spells.

People today are a good deal less sympathetic, less neighborly, less sociable than in the days of the log house.

The many conveniences and luxuries that have come with wealth have raised the barriers to these customs

of olden times. Common interests and common necessities made common friends. Now it is every man for himself.

Everything has changed, and there is not a single thing in your house or on your farm like that of the old pioneers. We live faster than our fathers did. Whether on the whole we live better, is not so easily to be granted.

As we look backward across a hundred years of our family history in the county to the event which calls us here today, let us strive to evoke some useful lessons from the successive steps in our own evolution.

Looked at from the standpoint of this day of great things, the settle ment of Sandusky County may seem a trifling and unimportant event in the history of the state and nation. But it is important that the memory of strong, brave men and women. who have been conspicuous in their day and influence for good, should be kept green, for there is nothing more inspiring than the story of pioneer life of this county, for their task was an arduous one and certainly hazardous, requiring courage. We all know, who live in Ohio, that Ohio is a great state—the most of us believe the greatest state in the union, and those who have traveled widely and visited all of the states in the union, know there is no block of land on the American continent the size of Ohio, so admirably fitted for the habitation of man.

Now this fact is not of recent knowledge. It was known doubtless thousands of years before Ohio was known to the white man.

There is no state in the union in which there are so many memorials of those ancient people, the Mound Builders who lived here hundreds—possibly thousands of years ago, as in the State of Ohio.

Nature as well as man has contributed to Ohio's greatness, with the great water way on Lake Erie and its connecting waters on the north, and the Ohio river on the eastern and southern boundary, Ohio offered a wonderful system of transportation to her early settlers.

Ohio was the gateway to the west, being situated midway between the Atlantic states and those farther west, it lay directly in the path of westward 'emigration. All immigrants or travelers passing from one region to the other cross or touch her borders.

The early immigrant with his yoke of oxen, later with his horse and Quaker wagon and still later riding on a swiftly moving steam train. seeking the land of the midnight sun, had to see Ohio and seeing her, was caught by her charms and lingered here.

Another reason—no other like amount of surface in the United States contains such a variety of soil, forests, fruit crops, stock and equal opportunity for profitable industrial enterprise.

Ohio owing to its nearness to markets, excellent and extensive transportation facilities and wealth of raw materials has always been a natural location for factories. It is today one of the greatest of all the states in the value of its manufactured products.

Everything that can be grown, mined or imported is handled in our factories in one way or another. The list of things manufactured in Ohio would be very close to a list of all the things used and needed by the human race.

Great are the argicultural and farming interests, mines, quarry products, manufacturing and transportation facilities in Ohio, but with all these it would be "poor as winter" if there was not something besides that. That something can be supplied from social, moral and mental conditions.

It requires the educated mind. good morals and pure social qualities to get the best out of material things.

In the ordinance of 1787 creating the northwest territory which was later divided into five states—Ohio. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, it was therein provided, "that religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind. schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

When Ohio became a state in 1803 Congress donated Sec. 16, in every township for support of schools, the land donated being 1-36 of the entire state. Today we have 35000 teachers instructing nearly 1,000,000 scholars in Ohio.

Ohio has more colleges and universities than any other state in the union. Three institutions are maintained by the state: the Ohio University at Athens, Miami at Oxford. and Ohio State at Columbus, in addition to four normal schools for training of teachers at Athens, Oxford, Kent and Bowling Green.

Beside the afore mentioned, Ohio has 40 colleges and universities. But those mentioned are not all. There are other sources from which she draws her greatness.

The early settlers of Ohio came from Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England states. They were men and women strongly devoted to liberty, education and religion; they were industrious and courageous; they came here uot to make fortunes but to make homes.

Ohio is nearly square—210 miles east and west and 225 miles north and south. In area, it is 35th and in population it is fourth. Its wealth is only exceeded by New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Within her valley began the French and Indian war in 1756 and from that day to the present, the history of Ohio is the history of the United States.

The Revolutionary War, the War of 1812. establishment of free schools, slavery dispute, the struggle for the union in '61—who can tell the story of these events without narrating the history of Ohio.

Time will not permit me to trace the settlement and development of Ohio nor to recite the perils, trials and hardships of pioneer settlers. Each locality has its pioneer history, for Congress, following the Revolutionary War, parcelled out the entire southern and eastern part of Ohio in grants and sales, leaving 14 counties in Northwestern Ohio of which Sandusky County was one—for Indian reservation. This land outside of the two mile square at Lower Sandusky was later acquired by purchase from

the Indians in 1817 and was surveyed and opened up for sale in 1821.

This accounts for the various dates of settlement in Southern and Eastern part of the state, and also accounts for the separate local history of nearly every county in Ohio.

We are gathered today on the banks of a stream—the Sandusky river—which excells all other bodies of water in Ohio in legendary, ro-

mantic and historical lore.

Long before the white man lived upon the soil of Ohio the Sandusky river was a water route of travel from Canada to the Mississippi of the early French traders and Jesuit Missionaries.

They ascended the main stream to the mouth of the Little Sandusky, thence up that tributary four or five miles to a Portage—thence across the Portage two miles to the source of the Little Scioto—thence down the Scioto to the Ohio river.

Even before the French had any settlements in the valley of the St. Lawrence or the Mississippi or before LaSalle set foot on any portion of Ohio's soil, the Indian route of travel was the Sandusky and Scioto rivers in their predatory warfare on Southern tribes.

Who was the first white man to set foot on Ohio soil? Historians credit this to LaSalle, a French voyager. He had learned from the Indians of Canada of a beautiful river to the west and south. Ohio is the Iroquois word meaning beautiful river. Taking with him several Indian guides he crossed Lake Erie in 1670 on his route from Quebec and traversing then the Cuyahoga, Sandusky Maumee river to their source and thence portaging either to the Muskingum, Scioto or Miami rivers, he passed down to the Ohio as far as the rapids at Louisville, Ky.

Which one of these routes he took to cross Ohio is not known, although various historical writers seem to have convinced themselves from incensequential facts to a particular crossing place. But it is more than probable that he took the Sandusky river route for it was the main route used by the Indians

In 1745 English traders from Pennsylvania and Virginia penetrated

to the Sandusky bay and established a trading post or fort on the north side of the Sandusky Bay near the portage to Port Clinton. They were driven away by the French in 1749. The fort was burned and rebuilt several times during the French and Indian War from 1756 to 1763.

In 1757 Col. James Smith, as a prisoner of the Indians, tramped the forest from the lakes to Sandusky river. In his diary he recounts having visited one of the Wyandot villages near Ft. Sandusky on the little lake-meaning Sandusky Bay. They paddled up the river and when they came to the falls of the Sandusky (meaning) the rapids at, now Fremont) they buried their large bark canoes to keep them from warping, and with much difficulty they pushed their wooden canoes up the river to its source. This was in the summer season when the water was low.

Following the burning of Ft. Sandusky in 1747—the English soldiers under Col. Bradstreet and Col. Boquet to punish and drive out the Wyandots on the Sandusky. This command came up the lake from Erie Pa. in small boats and proceeded up the Sandusky river to Lower Sandusky, now Fremont. The Indians fled and the English soldiers destroyed their village and their corn fields along the river bottoms.

About 1750 traders from the settlement in western Pennsylvania and Virginia began to make excursions into Ohio from the East and South.

The French had built trading posts and forts to the north along the great lakes.

Soon the struggle began whether France or England should possess the continent. The final conflict called the "Seven Years War" lasted from 1756 to 1763. It began with the struggle for the Ohio valley and later became world wide on land and sea in Europe as well as in America. The war terminated after the capture of Quebec by Wolf.

By the treaty of Paris, France surrendered all her claim to the disputed territory. The Indians in this war sided with the French whose settle ments were more in the nature of trading posts among the Indians, while the English in their occupation crowded the Indian westward.

Chief Nicholas and his band of Wyandot Indians whose village was near Detroit was worsted in his conflict with the French troops, removed his followers in 1739 to the islands near the mouth of Sandusky river, locating on Cherry, Peach, Squaw and Graveyard Islands. He was a wiley savage whose enmity was greatly feared.

The French having provoked his hatred, which was fomented by the British, he conspired with numerous other Indian tribes to destroy the French, not only at Detroit but all

the upper lake posts.

In 1745 Nicholas permitted English traders from Pennsylvania and Virginia to build Ft. Sandusky on the Sandusky bay at the portage to Port Clinton. The Indians concentrated about Detroit but their conspiracy was revealed by an Indian girl and the commander of the fort made ready and frustrated their attack.

Nicholas then removed his band of warriors to White River, Ind, and

later to Illinois.

In 1754 the French built Ft. Juandet on the Sandusky near the mouth

of Tomy Creek.

In 1780 the Indians of the Sandusky made a raid in Virginia and br ught back a number of negro captives whom they placed on a point near Muscallonge Creek, now familiarly known as Negro Point. The negroes raised corn for the Indians

During the Revolutionary War in 1780 Gen. Washington was desirous of knowing whether the Wyandot Indians on the Sandusky were likely to go upon the war path and he commissioned Capt. Brady of Pittsburg to ascertain this information. started out on his journey from Pittsburg with two friendly Indian guides but they deserted him and he proceeded alone. He landed on the east side of the river at Fremont and rode his horse across the east channel to the Island just below the river bridge where he lay in seclusion for two days watching the Indians. Later he made a return trip and was

He was condemned to be burned at the stake and as the flames from the brush piled around him began to burn high he managed to loosen his bonds and seizing a squaw who was standing nearby, threw her on the fire and in the confusion he escaped. He was pursued by the Indians and history recites his miraculuous escape by jumping from the high bank of Cuyahoga river south of Cleveland into Myers lake and diving under the brush of a tree that had drifted near the shore, he remained in seclusion until his Indian pursuers believing him dead had left.

In 1778 Daniel Boone was led a captive to Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, as was his friend, Simon Kenton and taken by a canoe down the Sandusky river to Detroit. Heekwelder and Zeisberger the Moravian Missionaries were led captives to Lower Sandusky and thence to Detroit in 1782.

Preceding and following the Revolutionary War more than 2000 white captives were brought to Lower Sandusky. They were all taken by canoes down the river to Detroit, where the British commander paid a bounty to the Indians for each captive and furnished them with guns and ammunition.

The first permanent white settler in the county was James Whittaker. He was captured by the Indians in 1778 when a boy of 10 in western Pennsylvania and brought a captive to Lower Sandusky where, after running the gauntlet which extended from the Hotel Fremont north along the river bank he was adopted into an Indian family. Two years later Elizabeth Foulk, a young girl, was also captured in Western Virginia and brought to Lower Sandusky. They were married in 1781 and the Indians ceded them a tract of land about 1200 acres, as a wedding present, three miles down the river from Lower Sandusky, now known as Whittaker reserve, where they lived and established a trading post.

Whittaker fought with the Indians against the whites at St. Clair's defeat and also at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. He sent one daughter to Detroit to be educated and she on return later taught the

children of the early settlers.

When the British approached Ft.

Stephenson at Lower Sandusky on Aug. 1, 1813, they burned the warehouse and buildings of Mrs. Whittaker.

Whittaker died in 1804 at Upper Sandusky where he had a trading post, presumed to have been poisoned by his partner. His widow survived him until 1833 and her will is now on file and of record in the Probate Court of this county.

In 1791 Daniel Conovers was taken to Detroit by his Indian capturers. Passing through Lower' Sandusky they proceeded down the river by canoe and the Indians made a short stop at Whittakers. Whittaker made them presents of maple sugar but said little to the prisoner least he should excite the jealousy of the Indians.

Both Whittaker and his wife soon after their capture became reconciled with their Indian associates, and evidenced no desire to return to their former homes, as they could easily have done had they so desired. Whittaker prospered as a trader and became quite wealthy as wealth was considered in those days.

During the latter part of July, 1813, Proctor's army was convoyed up the Sandusky in sailing vessels, and this same army sailed down the river on the third of August, 1813, after suffering the defeat of the battle of Ft. Stephenson.

History recites that the first sailing vessel built at Lower Sandusky was the Nautilus in 1816.

Steamer Ohio was built in 1828 and plied these waters for many years. Later many sailing vessels were built in Lower Sandusky and for many years Lower Sandusky and Milan shipped more wheat than any other ports in Ohio.

From 1830 to 1870 steamers were plying between Fremont and Sandusky daily and some tri-weekly. The Steamers Fremont, Jack Downing, Islander, Island Queen, Evening Star, Bonnie Boat, some of which are remembered by the older residents.

In 1850 one of our local newspapers chronicled the fact that there were 14 sailing and steam vessels at the docks at Fremont loading and unloading their cargoes, But gradually steam became the mistress of both sea and land and as the railroads began to span the country, grain found its way to the nearest elevators and the shipping on the river dwindled away until now its placid waters are disturbed by only a few gasoline launches.

We can close our eves and see again in imagination the swarms of birch bark canoes driven by the dusky warriors-up or down the river and hear their savage war whoop some times on hunting missions and at other times their craft laden with bound white prisoners enroute to Detroit. We can see Capt. Barciay and his British fleet sailing up the river to attack Ft. Stephenson and his hurried retreat a few days later to the We can see many of Sandusky County's settlers sailing up the river, emigrants enroute from Buffalo. We can see the early supplies for the settlers coming by water and their produce going to eastern markets.

But when we see Ohio as it was a hundred years ago and see it as it is today, we realize that "Peace hather victories no less renowned than war," and that too—we have our heroes whose laurels have been gained in the paths of peace—conquerors not of their fellow men—but of nature itself.

ADDENDA.

Another Original Description of the Battle of Fort Stephenson.

The following valuable account of our famous battle is reprinted from an old copy of the Western Press of Mercer, Pa., under date of Sept. 7, 1813, which newspaper was recently unearthed among the heirlooms of James Byers, of Mercer.

We reprint the entire article, including the preface of the editor of this old paper. The account adds some details to our well known descriptions from other contemporary eye witnesses:

"The editor has been favored with the following copy of a letter from Dr. Samuel McKeeban. It details many interesting particulars of the affair at Sandusky on the 2d inst, not heretofore published. Dr. McKeeban is the same gentleman who last February was sent by General Harrison with a flag to Malden. He was wounded on the way thither arrested, sent to and confined in the cells at Montreal on the pretext of his being engaged in carrying on a secret correspondence. He is a man of exceptional character, warmly attached to the cause of his country, and on his statements the utmost reliance may be placed."

Dr. McKeeban's account of the

fight follows:

"Yesterday, sun about hour and half high, the British to the amount of 500 with a large body of Indians, attempted to storm this fort aided by six field pieces playing upon the northwest corner. In order that you may form an idea, mark the following:

"The pickets, 18 feet high, bayonets nailed to the sides of the tops with pieces of iron, with their points outward, a ditch six feet deep and six wide; but not having enough of bayonets, 25 feet on the east side was left destitute of them, as well as the block house at the southeast corner.

Ruse Worked on British.

"The enemy were under the impression that our piece of artillery a six-pounder, was in the block house, where their left column came up, and that they had destroyed it. Major Grogan purposely had kept it silent all day and placed it in the middle block house, having discovered by the maneuvers of the enemy where they intended to storm.

"In 24 hours they had struck our works with upward of 500 shot; 100 of them, shells, came within the fort, and more than 300 balls struck the place where they intended to storm, and made considerable havoc among the pickets. The enemy's middle column came up 15 deep and 150 strong, commanded by Lieutenant Shorts, drawing a heavy fire from our muskets.

"When they came to the ditch and saw what was before them, the soldiers stopped, but Shorts and a Lieutenant drove them into the ditch and followed in quick succession themselves. Shorts was the first who attempted to gain the summit of the picketed side, but failed and fell back into the ditch.

"At this moment our piece of artillery was let loose about 35 yards from and upon them. In this fire Shorts received a small slug in his body. The terror that took place in consequence of the execution done, aggether with his own critical and perilous situation, caused him to hoist a white handkerchief on the end of his sword and cry for quarter.

Failed to See Flag.

"Being enveloped in smoke and dust, our engineers did not see the flag. A second fire carried it away and drove through his body several slugs of 11-4 inches square, and one through his mouth. The enemy gave way in every direction, and left dead dying and wounded in the ditch, fifty-two, including their two officers.

"Previous to the attempt to carry the post by storm, Colonel Elliott came with a flag and demanded the surrended of the fort. Ensign Shipp went out to meet him. An Indian came up and made an attempt to ake off his coat. He drew his sword and made him stand off and informed Elliott than Major Grogan and those under him were determined not to capitulate to a combined British and Indian force.

Says Elliott: "You are a fine young man, but I am sorry for you; our Indians are so numerous, Colonel Proctor says he will not be able to restrain them in case of obstinacy. Now is the only time that mercy can be extended."

"The insult offered to Ensign Shipp attracted the attention of Grogan, who mounted the pickets and hallowed out: 'What does that mean? Shipp? Come in, we'll blow them

all to hell!"

"Shipp retired, bidding Elliott and Dixon, the officer with him, good-by.

"At this time the Indians and engineers had advanced within 40 steps of the picket. Grogan ran to the other side and 'ordered his men to fire, which they did, and killed a Lieutenan and a number of Indians.

"The contest lasted until dark and

with small guns until an hour after dark and scattering shots until midnight. During the time after the fight our people supplied the wounded in the ditch with water by throwing full canteens over the pickets. They (the British) got in all the wounded by 1 o'clock in the morning.

ing.

"From the marks of blood, etc., there could not be less than 300 killed and wounded. They left 70 muskets, 2,000 munitions, a boat with a considerable number of blankets, three kegs of powder and a quantity

of cannon balls."

The following postscript to the latter is dated August 5 and ad-

dressed from Camp Seneca.

"I came up last evening. Four of the British were dead and dying last night. Among the prisoners here are a Sergeant and Corporal who stood guard over me in Canada last winter. I dressed the wounds of a soldier who took me by the throat.

"They appeared glad to see me, and I know I was to see them. Major Grogan not having sufficient force, the enemy were enabled to take away most of heir killed and wounded (after dark) to their boats.

"It does appear that the enemy were confident of success. As they came up, Shorts was whistling and the Lieutenant was swearing. It also seems that they did not intend to be merciful, as the Colonel was heard to say: 'Press on boys, no quarter.'"

AN AGED PETITION MOST INTERESTING.

Residents of Lower Sandusky Begged Governor to Reserve Their Cabins For Them.

An appeal directed to Governor R. J. Meigs, and dated December 21, 1813, shortly after the battle of Fort Stephenson in which citizens of Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, begged the governor to allow them to remain in peaceable possession of their cabins and unmolested by the interference of any man save him who at present commands them, was unearthed several days ago by Probate Judge John B. Coonrod and makes

interesting reading. The appeal was made to the governor, after B. S. Stickney, Indian agent, had denied to these people the right of settling here. Two of the petitioners, Israel Harrington and Norris A. Newman, and their descendants became prominently connected with the early history of the community in after days. The petition reads as follows: To His Excellency R. J. Meigs, Governor of the State of Ohio.

May it please Your Excellency:

The undersigned inhabitants and settlers on the plains of Lower Sandusky, on the reservation made by the official agents of the States, sanctioned by government, beg leave to humbly represent their present situation, and their future hopes. In the first instance, B. F. Stickney, Esq., as Indian Agent, has denied us the right or privilege of settling on this ground; and he has even proceeded so far that he has actually instructed General our present commandant, to dispossess us of our present inheritance. Many of us whose signatures are annexed to this, have been severe sufferers since the commencement of the present war, and even prior to the declaration thereof. Without reflection on the past, and willing to undergo and encounter any difficulty which we may ensue, we humbly beg leave to remain as we now do, in the peaceable possession of our cabins, unmolested by the interference of any man save him who at present commands us, and to whose orders we pledge ourselves at all times, and in any emergency, to be subservient. The advantages resulting from a settlement of this kind, and at a time, too, when the fruits of our labor cannot be wanting, need not be recited for your Excellency's information. We do not, neither can we, attempt to claim any legal right to the ground or spot of earth on which we have each and individually settled. the improvements which we have made, and the buildings which have erected, we trust will not be taken from us without the interference of legal authority. To you, sir, as our friend, our benefactor, and our Governor, we have made this appeal in the hope and expectation that it may merit your Excellency's attention, by a set of subjects whose hearts are warmed towards you, and whose breasts will be unbared for you at our country's call. Permission to build has been granted by General Gano to those who have erected cabins since his arrival, and with pride and pleasure we acknowledge his favor and friendship. We remain your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servants.

GEORGE BEAN,
GEO. ERMATINGTON,
R. E. POST,
ASA STODDARD,
ISRAEL HARRINGTON,
MORRIS A. NEWMAN,
R. LOOMIS,
JESSE SKINNER,
WILLIAM LEACH,
WALTER BRABROOK,
LOUIS MOSHELLE,
WM. HAMILTON,
LEWIS GEANEAU,
PATRIC CHESS.

GOLDEN WEDDING

Fifty years have passed since on the 6th of February, 1873, Miss Margaret Savilla Wolfe and Mr. James D. Hensel were united in marriage at the well known Wolfe homestead, west on the pike near the Four Mile House, and today, Feb. 6, 1923, a large number of relatives and friends met to celebrate the golden wedding at the Hensel home, one mile north of the Four Mile House, where the happy couple spent all their married life. James D. is the only son of Adam and Mary Jane Benner Hensel, natives of Pennsylvania, and early of pioneers Sandusky County, whilst Mrs. Hensel is a daughter of Michael and Margaret Engleman Wolfe, also natives of the Keystone state, and pioneers of Sandusky county. For many years Mr. Hensel has been treasurer of the Sandusky County Pioneers' Association and trustee of the same county. The active lives of Mr. and Mrs. Hensel have been intimately blended with all that essentially belongs to the development, growth and prosperity of their community. Their high Christian character and life were known

and manifest in family, church and state. Not all items of special interest of the golden wedding can be noted for the Pioneer Year Book. Suffice it to say that the sumptuous five-course dinner was in keeping with the occasion, to which the sixty or more invited guests did ample justice. Mr. W. S. Diggs, of Pittsburg, Pa., acted as toastmaster, who read a number of congratulatory letters, cards and telegrams, and after brief comment and happy remarks, introduced several speakers whose remarks were happily received, namely Rev. W. A. Bowman, R. A. Sherrard, Mrs. Judge Schroath and M. J. Wolfe A number of valuable presents and gold coins were given Mr. and Mrs. Hensel. From abroad, Tiffin and Conneaut, O., Winnetka, Ill., and Pittsburg, Pa., furnished guests. Mrs. W. S. Diggs is the only surviving sister of Mr. Hensel, whilst Mrs. Hensel has one brother and two sisters living. It was a very happy and enjoyable affair and long may the happy couple live and enjoy the blessings of God.

Bits of Biography of Adam Hensel.

1. When 2½ years of age came to Sandusky county from Perry county, arriving at Fremont in November, 1827, hence was born in 1825. Before leaving Perry, and near my grandfather's home, the cat and a calf had to be killed, as there was no room for them in the crowded moving wagon. The father of Adam Hensel, namely Daniel Hensel, made a wooden gun for his son which he carried on his back from morning till night killing imaginary Indians along the woods.

2. It is of interest to the writer (Rev. W. A. Bowman) to know that in that moving company was my uncle, Geo. Overmyer and family. Mrs. Geo. Overmyer was my father's oldest sister and mother of B. B. Overmyer, I think Mrs. Hensel was an Overmyer, and if I am correct, James D. Hensel and I are closely related,

namely third cousins.

3. Fremont then had one frame and six or seven log houses, three stores. The principal traders were Indians, and the number of white people in our train outnumbered the population of Fremont at that time.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES D. HENSEL

On the Occasion of the Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Hensel, February 6, 1923.

J.-James D. Hensel, good wife and friends

A.—Are here a happy day to spend. M.-Mingled joys and sorrows appear

E.—Even in this jubilee year,— S .- Such is life from cradle to

grave

D.—Divine power alone can save!

H.-Hensel and Wolfe a match did

E.—Each then a marriage vow did takle

N .-- Nothing ever their love to mar.

S .- Serving each other ev-ry hour E.—Even to this their golden day,

L.-Long may they live that Christian way!

A .- And now on this jubilee day N .- Nothing Hensel and wife do say

D.—Drives friendly cheerfulness away,

F.—From this assembled company. A .-- And view them now in married life

M.—Mark their hardships all free from strife,

I .- In doing acts of highest good, L.-Living too in a happy mood,

Y .- Yes, living for mankind and God!

W. A. Bowman.

On the Occasion of the Golden Wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Hensel, February 6, 1923.

J .- Just fify years ago today,

A .-- A Wolfe a Hensel caught. they say,

M.--Much stir the act, so strange, did make,

E.—Each one was moved by love not hate!

S.—See, now the Wolfe a bride became,

D.—Did then her name to Hensel change!

H.—How great to them that change did make,

E.—Eternal issues were at stake. N .-- Now cast a glance upon their life,-

S.—See Hensel smile at his good wife-

E.—Each one lived for the other's good,

L.-Lived all these years in happy mood!

A .- And on this golden wedding day

N.—None are happy more than they.

D.—Dear Friends express today good will

F.—For favors shown by them. who sttll

A .- A gift enjoy, that is good health,

M .-- 'Mongst kind children a certain wealth,

I .- Inciting all to lead a life

L.-Like Christ, who makes the happy life,

Y.—Yea, joyous life, eternal life! -W. A. Bowman.

MATRIMONY.

- 1. It is not good that man should be alone.
- Man is the circled oak; woman the ivy.
 - 3. If you would have the nuptial union last, Let virtue be the bond that

ties it fast. -Rowe.

- Men should keep their eyes wide open before marriage, and half shut afterwards. -Scudere.
- When a man and woman are married, their romance ceases and their history commences.

-Rochebrune.

However old a conjugal union,

it still garners some sweetness.
Winter has some cloudless
days, and under the snow a few flowers still bloom. -Madam De Stael.

7. The kindest and the happiest pair.

Will find occasion to forbear; something, every day they live,

To pity, and perhaps forgive. -Cowper.

8. No jealousy their dawn of love o'ercast.

Nor blasted were their wedded days with strife;

Each season looks delightful as it past,

To the fond husband, and the faithful wife.

-Beattie.

9. Are we not one? are we not joined by heav'n?
Each interwoven with the

other's fate?

Are we not mix'd, like streams
of meeting rivers

When blended waters are no more distinguish'd,
But roll into the sea one com-

mon flood?

-Rowe.

- 10. It is a mistake to consider marriage merely a scheme of happiness. It is also a bond of service. It is the most ancient form of that social ministration which God has ordained for all human beings, and which is symbolized by all the relations of nature.

 —Chapin.
- 11. Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species with a design to be each other's mutual comfort and entertainment, have, in that action, bound themselves to be good-humored, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient, and joyful, with respect to each other's frailties and perfections, to the end of their lives.

 —Addison.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

1. O blest the house, whate'er be-fall,

Where Jesus Christ is All in all; Yes, if He were not dwelling there, How poor and dark and void it were!

2. O blest the house where faith ye find,

And all within have set their mind, To trust their God and serve Him still,

And do in all His holy will.

3. O blest the parents who give heed

Unto their children's foremost need, And weary not of care or cost:

To them and heaven shall none be lost.

4. Blest such a house, it prospers well,

In peace and joy the parents dwell, And in their children's lot is shown How richly God can bless His own.

 Then here will I and mine today A solemn covenant make and say: Though all the world forsake Thy word,

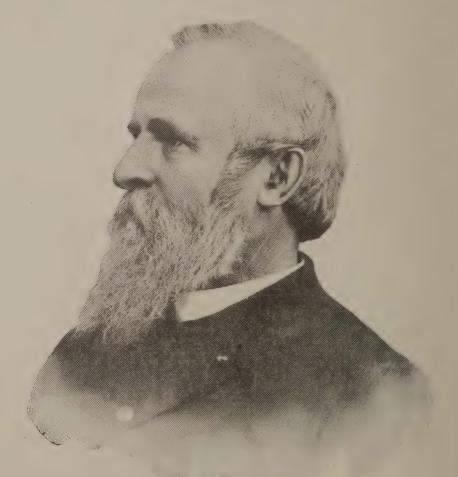
I and my house will serve the Lord.



The Hayes Centenary

Chapter III

The Third Chapter has reference to a most noted event in the history of Sandusky County



Rutherford Birchard Hayes
Nineteeth President of the United States

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born in Delaware. O., Oct. 4, 1822, and died at Fremont, Jan. 17, 1893. His education was obtained in the Norwalk. O., academy, at Middletown, Conn.; at Kenyon college, from which he was graduated in 1842, as valedictorian of his class, and at the Harvard university law school where he also studied French and German. attended the lectures of Agassiz on natural science, and of Longfellow on literature. In May, 1845, he was admitted to the Ohio bar at Marietta, and established himself at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont.

His public life began in 1858, when he was elected city solicitor of Cincinnati, whither he had removed in 1849. With the slavery question a factor in politics, he joined the Republican party, supporting Lincoln in 1860.

At a mass meeting, April 13. 1861, following President Lincoln's call for volunteers, he was made chairman of the committee appointed of draw resolutions expressive of the intense feeling which swept the city. He declined the president's offer of a commission as a colonel of volunteers, but in June, 1861, accepted a commission from Governor Dennison as major of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, a body of 900 men with W. S. Rosecrans as their colonel.

Throughout the Civil war Hayes served with brilliancy and conspicuous gallantry, engaging in the operations of the army of the Potomac, checking Morgan's raiders, and rising in rank to be breveted majorgeneral. March 13, 1865, for distinguished services at Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. While still in the army he was nominated for Congress from the second Ohio district, elected to the thirty-ninth congress, and later nominated for governor by the soldiers in the field.

During the years that followed Hayes increased in personal popularity which carried him through another term in congress where he was chairman of the library committee. followed by his re-election as governor of Ohio in 1869. Determined to retire from public life, he returned

to Fremont in 1873, but two years later was nominated a third time for governor. His stand for sound money at a period when the money question had been forced into state politics had much to do with his success in the election.

In June, 1876, his name was presented as a candidate for the presidency at the Republican National convention, and in the course of the next few months, a long and bitter contest waged over the result of the election in which Hayes was opposed by the Democratic candidate, Samuel J. Tilden. By vote of the commission, however, the electoral vote went to Hayes, who was publicly inaugurated March 5, 1877.

Conditions in the southern states and questions of coinage were paramount issues during his administration, and in their treatment he was courageously determined not to let party feeling overshadow his sense of right and justice. He sought to improve civil service conditions, that offices might be obtained through merit rather than because of party affiliation. In consequence, his fearless refusal to accept the dictations of his party eventually antagonized its leaders.

Returning to private life at the close of his administration, Haves devoted much energy to the advancement of education. He became trustee of Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware and of the state university at Columbus. where Hayes hall bears his name. In addition, he was president of the John F. Slater educational fund, and president of the National Prison Reform association. which did much to persuade the public in favor of more humane treatment of convicts. Many of his observations have since become maxims of prison management.

Here in Fremont, in the Hayes Memorial, owing to patrioic endeavors of the family, many valuable and important collections have been preserved for the citizen and student admirers of Rutherford B. Hayes who make pilgrimages to the new memorial which does enhance the significance and beauty of Spiegel Grove.

Centenary Parade One of Fremont's Greatest Events; Dedications Add to Brilliance; Wonderful Program



"Parades may come and parades may go, but the memories of this grand affair will endure for generations." This remark is sifted from the conversation and remarks heard along the side lines and the curbs along the line of march after the wonderful parade that commemorated the Rutherford B. Hayes centenary for the city of Fremont has passed on and away into history's pages.

Never was the name and fame of a great citizen, warrior and statesman commemorated in greater elegance or display of enthusiasm than the grand street event of Wednesday, October 4, 1922. It was wonderful as to detail and complete from vanguard to rearguard, and an affair that will be table talk and household conversation whenever events of the past are talked of and plans for the future made.

Little did the few that stuck by the ship and held fast to a forlorn hope of success, when others tossed cold water on the project, believe that the city's portion of the Hayes centenary celebration would attain the great heights of fame that is its share at the present time. Mayor W. H. Schwartz, one of the few that stayed by the oars and did his bit to pull the sinking craft into a safe harbor for repairs, is to be complimented for his grand effort as the committee, men and women, that never gave up the ship for a minute. They led one of those "Charge of the Light Brigade" affairs, but instead of being ground under the guns of the opposition they broke through the ranks of their enemy and swept over all in their glorious romp to victory.

Little do those not in on the inside history of the struggle for the success attained by the city's plan know the trials and tribulations that were met with on every corner, nor the heartaches and the setbacks met in endless succession.

The ultimate results of the vic-

tory were far-reaching and after the event of the century in Fremont had passed on review, nothing but favorable comments could be heard on all sides and, let it be said, that the compliments were sweet music to the ears of those that allowed no stone to be unturned in an effort to make the project a winner.

Crowds Out Early.

As early as 8 o'clock along the entire line of march from Arch street to the very edges and borders of historic Spiegel Grove that was to see its day of days, crowds started to assemble. Early morning steam lines and interurban cars together with the auto, brought thousands into the city and the assembled masses in the business section were reminders of multitudes of the same size that collect on a big circus day or a Thursday at the county fair when the weather is fine and fit.

The construction of the floats advertised to appear was on the order of a mystery, the size of the troop bodies and their appearance, the fraternal orders to appear in the parade and visiting veterans of three wars were matters of discussion by the populace. Every unit's arrival at given points to form for the parade was witnessed by hundreds and some folks tried to see everything at once and as a result failed to see anything at all.

Form in Line.

Croghan, High, Arch and State streets between the hours of 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. Wednesday were busy places and the jam of auto, horse and foot principals in the parade mixed with cannon, caisson, float and motor bus made one grand array to pick from and when order was restored out of apparent chaos and the parade began to develop and take on form, the most skeptical observer in the crowd began to see that the weather the weatherman had ordered from his best dealer in fine days was going to cast its golden sun down on something mighty fine. Every unit that was to be assembled in the order of march was full of pep and energy and even the veterans of the G. A. R., many of them too old to brave the rigors of a

march up the steep incline of Birchard avenue hill, were in the "pep" brigade, and one old grizzled party, who had helped General William T. Sherman push his blue coated ranks through the south to the seas, sang "Marching Through Georgia" in a full toned voice of fine quality and the bleauty of his efforts was that he sang no less than twenty verses and drew a big hand.

On the Way.

Col. Webb C. Hayes, in a U. S. army motor and accompanied by General John R. McQuigg, veteran of the world war, who was to be marshal of the day, was down about the city hall, which was a busy scene of activity and the center of all the heads of the various detachments and divisions of the big affair before the parade swung into motion. Col. Hayes, another hard worker for the success of the big undertaking, wore a very pleased expression for he, too, saw that success far greater than had been expected was about to be realized.

Police kept the crowds of people and the swarms of autos in check very well and handy and when the signal for the "Forward march" was given the long lane between two banks of humanity, from the corner of Arch and State streets to the remote corners of Buckland avenue and the Sandusky County Memorial Parkway, were clear of traffic and obstruction of any sort.

The Mayor in the Lead.

Mayor W. H. Schwartz and Safety-Service Director E. H. Russell rode at the extreme head of the great procession. They did their parade stunt in a brand new Paige coupe, driven by Bud Horn, and received a hand along the line. The advance of the grand procession and safeguarded through the throngs by Motor Policeman Bob Strohl and Bill Wirt, who rode their chug bikes like cavalrymen and looked slick and neat in their regulation uniforms.

Sixteen Boy Scouts, as neatly arrayed in the garb of their organization as are the copyrighted pictures of scouts seen in publications, also paved the way for the main part of the first division.

The next in order was General John R. McQuigg, stalwart and erect and on a spirited horse. He was marshal of the day and no more fit soldier could have been selected for the high honor. This noted soldier who led the 112th engineers into the world war to do their bit, had Captain Stanley Wolfe, of Fremont; Lieut. Harold W. Gould, 11th infantry, and Lieut. George D. Rogers. 11th infantry, as his staff while Fremont's well known postmaster and warrior, Col. M. C. Cox, was chief of staff amid this body of erans who led the greatest military array this locality has seen since the days of yore when General Putnam and a great body of troops camped on the spot that is known as the county fair grounds and will later by named General Putnam Agricultural park.

The Black Horse Troop.

Now came one of the outstanding features of the wonderful array of marching talent that Fremonters and the guests of the city witnessed Wednesday morning. It was world-famous Black Horse troop, an organization that has been in existence for 57 years and is always in the line of march at Washington, D. C., when a new president is marching to the steps of the stately capitol to take his oath of office. troop was present in Fremont at the funeral of the late Rutherford B. Hayes in January, 1893, and also paid a hurried visit here in 1913 when flood waters from the raging river distressed thousands and inundated half of the city of Fremont. These facts were known to many, and as the 70 huzzars in gold trimmed uniforms and clanking sabers rode by on their spirited black herses whose oiled hoofs and sleek hides added to the splendor of the array, they drew much applause. They were headed by their famous leader, Captain Ralph Perkins.

The 11th U. S. Regulars.

Came the popular Col. Frank Halstead, riding at the head of a regiment of regulars that helped make U. S. history "over there" and came to Fremont for the very purpose of doing honor to the memory of a warrior who had helped preserve the Union, and whose field of fame is spread in the Shenandoah valley, where also rests much of the glory that is "Little Phil" Sheridan's.

The advance of the 11th infantry, an outfit close to 800 strong, counting men and officers, had been eagerly looked for. The outfit has been encamped at the county fair grounds since Sunday, and its camp fires have been viewed by thousands, but it had never been seen in marching order. Wednesday morning Fremont had its chance to see a complete regiment of regulars and never let it be said that Fremont failed to look as did representatives from almost every section in northern and northwestern Ohio.

The steady tread of grenadiers that Greenleaf Whittier John speaks about had nothing at all on the tramp of the regulars as they pounded the pavements of Fremont Wednesday, From officer to officer and from man to man they are a credit to the mighty nation they represent the great commonwealth they have fought for and to preserve. The advance of this military outfit through the streets of Fremont with its 45 piece band was a hit among many hits and palms grew warm from actions; they appeared, passed and vanished from view amid the strains of a real military band which was also all their own. Here's how the 11th showed its strength and went into Fremont history:

Colonel Frank Halstead, 11th U. S. Infantry, commanding.

Staff—

Captain John R. D. Cleland, adjutant.

Captain George L. King, intelligence operations officer.

Captain E. W. Cudy, regimental

unit supply officer.

Captain Thomas R. Miller, regimental machine gun officer, 2nd battalion.

Third battalion-

Major Henry C. Rexach, executive officer, commanding.

Lieutenant Claude C. Collins, adjutuant.

"I" Company, Captain Walter F. Mullins, commanding.

"K" Company, Captain Joseph H. Hinweed, commanding. Regtl. Eq. Company, Captain Frank M. Smith, commanding.

First Battalion-

Captain William A. Rawls, commanding.

Lieut. John D. Frederick, acting

adjutant.

"A" Company, Captain Donald V. Bennett, commanding.

"B" Company, Captain Joseph J.

Geffard, commanding.

"C" Company, Captain Harry L. Hagan, commanding.

Medical detachment—Major H. G.

Wyer, commanding.

Service Detachment (transportation)—Lieut. Leroy C. Wilson, commanding.

Battery—135th regiment of artillery, O. N. G.—Captain Crawford, commanding.

The final feature of the first division military contingents was Battery F, of the 135th regiment of artillery of Toledo, in command of Captain Crawford. This outfit also drew its full quota of applause and it carned it all. The grim guns of war, muzzled but still threatening, the rattling of caissons each carrying its expert crews of gunners and ammunition handlers, drew the attention of all observers while the outriders on the well groomed horses also came in for their share of attention. battery was all that was needed to cap the climax as far as military display was concerned and it surely filled the bill with its trim men and sturdy horses as well as its graycolored messengers of death.

The Second Division.

The strains of the regular army band had hardly grown dim in the distance, when along came another harmony organization in brass and silver. It was the famous Light Guard band of Fremont, under the personal direction of Rev. J. G. Johannsen, noted bandmaster and musician. This band has a history that extends over a period of 50 years of glory and a fame that is as lasting and enduring as Gilmore's or, Hi Henry's bands.

The Light Guard band played during Rutherford B. Hayes' political campaigns for both governor of Ohio and president of the United States. It played for the city's most distinguished citizen when he was a drawing card at the laying of the corner stone for the city building of Fremont, and its music pleased him when he was living his life of retirement in beautiful Spiegel Grove.

The Light Guard band appeared in the late ex-president's funeral procession and Wednesday it was out to do the great man's memory honor, by appearing in the centenary parade. The Light Guards, led by Drum Mafor Louis Hock of Clyde, in all his glory of raiment, appeared at the head of the second division marched directly in front of Spanish-American War veterans, an outfit of soldiers, survivors of a great war. There were 35 veterans of the war with Spain in line and they kept step and marched in order just like they did when Weyler was to be whipped and Cuba freed. Leading this array of veterans was Major Edward Welsh of Clyde, a warrior who has seen service in both the War with Spain and the world war. Major Ed and his command got the handclaps with any of them as they stepped over the pavements enroute to the dedications at Spiegel Grove.

American Legion.

Sixty doughboys and gobs mingled with men who led them on land and sea, formed the next interesting unit in the never-to-be-forgotten parade. The greater majority of them were in the uniforms they made famous in trench and on fields of glory France, Italy and Belgium, and they have not forgotten how to march. The greater majority of these troopers were in uniform but several of them stepped forth in ""cits" to do their centenary bit. Captains A. Otto Baumann and Kent Dillon, and Lieuts. Norman Fulton and Homer Johnston were among the officers in the Legion force that was also listed with the big applause getters along the line of march.

Tht Boy Scouts of America also filled the bill in parade and the entire Sandusky county contingent of Scouts under the command of Scout Executive B. W. Armstrong sent forth a factor that made a wonderful hit along the line of march and show-

ed beside this, the big strides the Scout movement is making in this section of the country. Exactly 200 boys of ages that extend from 12 years to 18 were in line and they came not only from Fremont, but Bellevue, Clyde, Woodville, Lindsey and Gibsonburg as Scoutmaster W. E. Bair, of Gibsonburg; L. F. Felsted andd C. A. Hildebrand of Woodville; W. S Skelley, of Bellevue; F. A. Wolf of Clyde, and I. C. Tilton of Lindsey, were aides to Executive Armstrong in this clever part of the parade.

Third Division.

Now came another musical feature of the now celebrated event. It was the Woodman band of Fremont, headed by the veteran Jim Hull, in his role as drum major and wearing his huge bearskin cap and juggling a baton. The band dressed in the snow white uniforms that made it famous at the St. Louis convention of the M. W. A. made an instantanecus hit all along the line of march.

The Woodman outfit was 28 strong and it made up great with music as well as it did in uniform and parade appearance. This band's fame has grown with leaps and bounds during the past few years and no big affair within a radius of 100 miles from Fremont is complete without its services.

The Grand Army of the Republic made a surprising hit in the big street pageant. There were members of the famous regiment that aided U. S. Grant to preserve the Union, in the line of march. They were in motor vehicles that consisted of private machines, taxicabs and motor busses. The Eugene Rawson Post of Fremont rode in a big motor buss and the crew of aged warriors, many of them unable withstand the strain of march, were still up and at it with song cheer. A contingent of 42 veterans from the Sandusky Soldiers' home was in the parade and it was accompanied by a veteran drum corps composed of Charles L. Watson, A. J. Bevis, H. H. Brady and Fred J. Philby, all veterans of the war that knew its Shlloh, Vicksburg, Cedar Creek and Gettysburg. These old timers

can roll the drum and wind the fife like youngsters and "Yankee Doodle" from their instruments is something to hear indeed,

G. M. Saltzgaber, state commander of the G. A. R., and a distinguished visitor, rode at the head of the G. A. R. detachment in a special auto. He was accompanied by Capt. B. F. Evans. The leader of the veteran and fast vanishing army was liberally applauded along the line of march.

Odd Fellows Turn Out.

The Fremont lodge I. O. O. also made a splendid showing in the rank and file of the parade that was organized and marched to a successful completion in honor of a man who was a beloved and energetic member of their order. Twenty members of the lodge marched in their full dress uniform that showed the plumed hat, the gold-laced coat, the sword and glittering scabbard. Thirty-six more of the Odd Fellows appeared in civilian attire, but wore the insignia of their order. To make their appearance in the parade more eventful, if possible, the Odd Fellows escorted a finely constructed float that portrayed and conveyed the idea of the famous neutral cities of refuge along the banks of the Sandusky as well as to show that the Fremont lodge of Odd Fellows has existed from 1849 to the present day and display proudly that Rutherford B. Hayes was a member of their order by showing his portrait done in enlarged size and framed in an elegant This fine likeness of the manner. ex-president was shown at the head of the float and it attracted great attention. The Indian effect pertaining to the neutral city feature was shown by a banner that listed the Wyandottes and Seneca tribes of Indians being located in this vicinity in neutral harmony early in the sixteenth The Indian century. effect shown by foliage tepees and a wooden tripod that held a kettle suspended over a fire. The scene was made more realistic by three kettle tenders in the persons of Masters Junior Worst, Thayne McDonald Charles Scheff, who played the part of little redskins very well, and were dreseed the parts to perfection.

Wonderful Floats.

The long looked for division consisting of floats was next in line and it was last but not least in the epochmaking display of pomp and military effect that swept through Fremont's national color blazed streets Wednesday.

The float array was headed by Frank W. Ging, master of the float department; Chester A. Culbert, secretary of the executive committee in charge of the city's portion of the centenary, Councilman John Mahr and City Engineer George Lesher.

The B. P. O. E. made a great bid for top honors in the float line when they presented an exhibit showing Betsy Ross at her immortal task of making the First American Betsy Ross, beautifully impersonated by Miss Marguerite Ryan, was seated in a room built in a house of imitation brick constructed to imitate the historic structure in Philadelphia where Betsy Ross actually made the flag. Miss Ryan was dressed in colonial costume of clever and pretty design and she impersonated the historic character very cleverly. M. J. Ahner, Eugene Wasserman and Jno. Dalton dressed as colonial officers. were standing in conspicuous positions about the room to add to the beauty of the clever design.

The members of the Elks lodge to the number of 42 each carrying a flag, and the High school band of 44 pieces led by Tod Simon, clever diector, made a unit in the parade that scored along the line. The band with is purple and white uniforms and its great volume of harmony, went into the hit column, as it has done ever since it started to make public appearances but a few short months ago.

Little Miss Susanne Shearer, mounted on a pony, and an elegant little horsewoman, and Master Richard Shepflin, also riding a pretty pony and all dressed up like an "injun" were added features of this section of the parade.

Another Big Hit.

Ranked with the clever hits of the celebration can be classed the float sent out to bid for honors by St. Joseph's church. This float was to

interest the throngs and portray to them something in the line of the early French missionaries La Salle. Intrepid discoverer of the Ohio river, Joliet, another Frenchman of nerve and power, and the immortal priests, the Fathers Hennepin and Marquette. clergymen, explorers and men of iron nerve. The float was of the old fashioned schooner type and could be propelled by sail as well as by oar and the kind that used to travel the great lakes, the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence.

It was done in purple and white and of tissue paper effect, that takes pains and skill. It was of huge dimensions and perfectly balanced on a truck.

Paul Leite cleverly impersonated the brave Father Hennepin and Max Gabel made a nice impersonation of the noble Father Marquette. Zimmer was a big Indian chief who had come to confer with the explorand clergymen. and Krupp and Walter Sneider were dark browed braves who listened a lot but said little, while Clarence Murphy gave a good imitation of the daring LaSalle and in Theodore Schwartz could be seen the tall and nervy Joliet. It was a clever show and up with the prize winners in every respect.

Historical Reminders.

The Grace church presentation in the float column was made to represent the brave John Heckewelder. early day Moravian missionary in Art McMillan ably played the Ohio. part of the heroic clergyman and was made up in a clever manner. Misses Verna Seward, Alice Auxter and Fiana Davis were also in the groups about the missionary and the float was done in trees of the forest, brush. leaves, corn from the field; the Indian tepee stood in the background and the squaws labored with their corn grinding and other work while they listened to the words of the famous religious character as impersonatted by Mr. MccMillan.

St. John's church was represented by a float that was built to the memory of David Zeisberger another early day Moravian missionary. This historical clergyman was impersonated by Edward Albright while little Charles Schepflin and Anna Marie Ehhlenbeck were cute little Indians. Herbert Fick, done in Indian costume, also added to the clever picture portrayed by this clever design, as acting chief while other braves were Robert Yantz, Warner Nitschke, Oscar Dumminger, Carl Buck, and Ernest Thinen.

The float was finished to convey the idea of backwoods haunts where the tepee and the camp fire were the objects of visitation by the brave churchman,who made his trips to and from various tribes and camps in his great efforts to instill christianity into the red men of the forest.

The Whittaker Family.

This float also attracted its share of attention and was done with a great display of historical household fixtures of the early days. The loom and the spinning wheel together with other relics of the Whittaker family could be seen, while Mother Whittaker was ably impersonated by Mrs. Clarence C. Cox and Father Whittaker cleverly acted by Louis Fouke could be seen presiding over the household. Misses Alice and Jessie Childs and Kathleen Cox were the daughters. Lawrence Darr, made up like an Indian brave, was at the steering wheel of the truck that carried this float and he honked the horn between his stentorian war whoops. This float was of unusual interest due to the fact that the Whittaker family was one of the earliest arrivals in this vicinity and has direct descendants residing in Fremont at the present time.

First Presbyterian Minister.

The brave Rev. Richard Badger, first Presbyterian minister to spread the creed of his denomination in this section, and who was here as early as 1807, was shown in a float presented by the First Presbyterian church. Dr. A. G. Thatcher, as a preacher in backwoods dress, ably conveyed the idea of the early day missionary's work in the dark, dank woods where danger lurked at every His location, seen in the parade, was in the forest near the ever present camp fire of the Indian, where surrounded by Tarhe the Crane, impersonated by E. C. Smith, and other brayes cleverly shown in the persons ot Harry Gavitt, Leroy Westfall and Frank Walton. This float was also done in woodland effect and conveyed the idea it was erected for, very well indeed and was a point of interest all along the line of march.

Another Preacher Hero.

James Montgomery, first Methodist preacher to appear in this section of the country, was a circuit rider of the pioneer school. In fact he was about the first brave minister that ever made it his business to ride through this section of the wilderness on horseback. This was the idea to be conveyed by a float exhibited by the Methodist Episcopal church of Fremont. James Montgomery (Cecil Moon) was shown doing his bit for good surrounded by a band of savages who were closely blanketed, marked in war paint and who sat about the camp fire with scowling visage. The horse, a large life-like animal of wood, could be seen tethered in the woods awaiting its brave master's pleasure. float was also with the prize winners in the parade.

The boom of the cannon, the whip like crack of the rifle and the rancid smell of burnt gunpowder announced that a battle was under way. It was. The uproar was created in a float put out by the Exchange club and its example of craft was made in the form of Fort Sephenson and the battle the British under General Proctor and the Indians under Tecumseh had when they fell down in their effort to whip the brave Col. Croghan and his brave handful of backwoodsmen.

This float shown in the parade was done after tireless labor and showed a complete early day backwoods fortification or stockade. The fort was made of green timber and was complete in every detail even to the block house at the corner and the port holes from which swept the deadly gun fire. John Kreilick and A. J. Gibbs, members of the Kiwanis club, did the shooting and did a good job of it. Their number in the parade conveyed the idea of the famous battle splendily and the fine piece of construction drew its share of attention.

Battle of Lake Erie.

The Kiwanis Club was also up among the winners in float designs. They showed the Battle of Lake Eric and selected that stirring part of the famous strife in which Commander Perry left his sinking flagship, the Lawrence, and rowed to the Niagara from whose bloody and shot riddled decks he whipped Captain Barclay and his British seamen in a finish fight.

In this float the sinking Lawrence could be seen going down by the with shattered masts and wrecked decks. At the bow of the sinking vessel rode the captain's gigin which could be seen the heroic Commodore Perry (Herbert Tschumy) and his crew of sailors, Carl F. Arnold, Walter Ochs, J. B. Forrest, George Engler, and even the brave little powder boy (Bobbie Ochs) could be seen standing at the side of his brave commander, ready to be rowed to start a new effort for the colors. The impersonations here were also fine and the impersonation of Perry was complete in detail as were the costumes and powder grimed seamen. This float was a winner, even to the imitation water that surrounded the craft shown on the float.

In Days of Old.

How many people in the groups that viewed the parade were brought back to the early days when they used to see ox drawn vehicles pass through, carrying settlers to new locations? Quite a few. Those that had not seen had perhaps read of the above happening, but all had a chanc to see something on that order in the feature presented by the Pioneer and Historical society Wednesday morning.

This hit showed an early day traveler's wagon moving on to new scenes. The body of the wagon was chuck full of children of all sizes and ages to the number of 13. Mrs. Clara Dorr Heim cleverly impersonated the brave mother of the big flock, which W. S. Stever and his famous yoke of oxen from Sycamore. O., were there to add the proper color to the presentation. The big-eyed oxen of black and white color and of the wide horn type, moved along

slowly but they got there just the same. The old wagon rattled, the children scrapped and sang, just like they are wont to do, while the mother had her hands full trying to keep peace and order just like they always do since the world was young.

Keeping pace with the old wagon and armed with trusty muzzle loaders, powder horns, coonskin caps, were Charles Faust and William Hufford. These backwoodsmen thrown out as guards to protect the travelers from backwoods dangers. This attraction was a genuine hit and it was not only the center of notice but was a great point for newspaper photographers and movie men. Mr. Stever and his oxen are famous all over the country and they are in great demand for all occasions of the kind they starred in Wednesday. The wagon besides its human cargo, carried farming uutensils and even had a crate of chickens hanging on the side.

For the furnishing and decorating of the pioneer wagon, under direction of Rev. W. A. Bowman, president of the Pioneer society, special mention is due Supt. Huber of the county home; George Waggoner, Ben Cornelius and D. C. Jacobs of the Central Delivery.

Veterans and W. R. C. Ride.

The Boys in Blue was another float done in national color and it carried H. Roth, Ed Cochran, John Engle, John Hetrick and D. I. Garn, well known civil war veterans, and Mesdames Julia Hunsinger, Lena Smith. Flora Hite, Ida Cook and Ella Frymier, members of the W. R. C. This float with its veterans and ladies of the W. R. C. was met wih great bursts of applause all along the line of march and the veterans responded with cheers while the ladies waved their hands and bowed to the applause.

A Touching Reminder.

The American Legion exhibited a float that spoke volumes and yet never said a word by sign or action. The float was entitled "Lest We Forget." It showed four graves headed by four white crosses that showed quite vividly on green grass. These graves taken from a thought produced by

thousands of similar scenes in France were divided into spaces by white stones, while helmets of steel worn by the American soldier, could be seen on the mounds. The brilliant red poppy spread about the graves also added to the beauty as well as the sadness of the thought conveyed by the display. It was a touching reminder and more than one head was bowed and more than one eye was wet as this float rolled along the line of march.

Fremont's newest fire fighter with Chief Berger, Captain Lahey, Driver Howell and Fireman O. R. Ottney and Morris Moore on board, passed on all aglitter with polish and red paint. This modern flame battler was pulling the famous old "General Dell," hand pump that did duty in the '40s and was the pride of the city in more than one tourney where speed of foot and the endurance of men counted for much. The fire fighting display of the modern with the ancient was also among the big hits.

The fag end of the parade was brought up by autos of various make, design of decoration and there were

lots of them.

It took the grand parade 40 minutes to pass a given point which speaks well for its length and an actual count shows that there were 1436 marchers in the parade and perhaps several hundred more in the floats and autos. All of the floats were on trucks and there was no trouble due to halts or blockades.

When it comes to talking about parades of the past, they all will have to step aside for the wonder of Oct. 4. 1922, when the centenary of Rutherford B. Hayes was celebrated.

PARKWAY EVENTS.

Dedication of the Spiegel Grove State Park Gateways and Soldiers' Memorial Parkway.

As the magnificent pageant, in all its military and civic pomp and glory, wended its way in measured, stately tread out beautiful, flag-bedecked Birchard avenue to famed and historic Spiegel Grove, martial music

filling the air, and the grand old American colors in the beloved red, white and blue waving in the midst of the marching columns, the populace, which densely lined the street on either side for over a mile in length went wild with enthusiasm and applauded the gallant parade to the skies. Thousands viewed the line of march and thousands more were massed near and about the north entrance to Spiegel Grove State Park, marked with the handsome new Croghan Gateway which is also north entrance of the Harrison Trail. leading through the Grove south and cut through the Harrison Gateway.

Unveiling of Croghan Gateway.

Croghan Gateway was the first of the five memorial gateways leading into Spiegel Grove, to be dedicated and this was done amid a beautiful and inspiring ceremonial. Grouped at the entrance were fully a hundred Camp Fire girls, white-clad. bearing a flag. These fell in line with the Boy Scouts who headed the procession and then took position on the Hayes avenue side of the entrance. Lined up on this same side was the magnificent Black . Horse cavalry Troop A, every man three, over-seas soldiers, and all. either captains or majors in the recent world's' war. Horse and man stood like one, veritably moulded together and this wonderful exhibition was the admiration of all the spectators. Meanwhile, the officers of the 11th U.S. infantry, on prancing steeds, took positions on the large mound, directly in front of the entrance. They flanked the grand marshal of the brigade. Brigadier General John R. McQuigg, O. N. G., late of the 37th division A. E. F. who, surrounded by his staff, drew aside the flags which draped the split boulders of pink westerly granite. and unveiled the beautiful Croghan Gateway, to the strains of the crack regimental band of the 11th U.S. infantry.

Marching Columns Take Up Harrison Trail.

Following the simple, but deeply inspiring unveiling and dedicatory ceremony, the parade then broke, the marching divisions, comprising the

first and second divisions of the parade horse, man and artillery, together with fraternal societies, passing on into Spiegel Grove, through the Croghan Gateway over the famous Harthird rison Trail, while the fourth divisions, composed of automobiles and floats and fraternal societies, continued their march west, up Haves avenue to the Slandusky County Soldiers' Memorial Parkway, The reviewing stand was erected in the Parkway near the McKinley Circle. and the entire parade passed here, coming into the Parkway from opposite directions.

Tribute at Hayes Tomb.

It was an imposing spectacle as the marching divisions wended their way through glorious Spiegel Grove, so magnificent in its early autumn tints. The colors of the moving column glinted through the shrubbery, while the boughs and foliage of the historic primeval trees formed nature's own beautiful canoply. music of the accompanying bands echoed through the recesses of the stately park and made perfect scene which will never fade from the memory of its beholders. marching over the Harrison the column passed the Hayes monument at the tomb on the knoll, where lie buried the mortal remains of General Hayes and his noble and beloved wife, Lucy Webb Hayes. The monument was draped with the regimental flag of the 23rd Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry of the war for the Union 1861-1865. Gen. Hayes' own regiment, and guarded by the surviving veterans of the gallant 23d. All the marchers in passing, paid their silent tribute to him who lies sleeping there, and the martial music turned to funeral strains.

Over the Soldiers' Memorial Parkway

Emerging from the Harrison Gateway, which was dedicated in the passing, the troops marched on Buckland avenue to the southern entrance of the Soldiers' Memorial Parkway, erected by Col. Webb C. Hayes in honor of all the soldier dead of Sandusky county since the civil war. The centenary celebration was also the eccasion of the dedication of the Parkway, together with the five gate-

ways to Spiegel Grove State Park, and this was done by the unveiling of the gateways and the marching of the troops over the ground consecrated to the memory of the heroic soldier dead. The Sandusky County Parkway, the gift of Col. Hayes, cabled home from France the day following the armistice, was the first of its kind in America and was already erected with its rows of living buckeye trees and tablets in readiness for the first Decoration Day following the great world war. There is a tree in memory of each fallen soldier, all of whom were comrades of Col. Hayes in one or other of the great wars since that of 1861-65. Col. Hayes' offer from across the sea also contained that of a handsome bronze tablet to the memory of the Sandusky county world's war dead, which has been erected at the tntrance of the Hayes Memorial brary in Spiegel Grove State Park.

The Real Dedication.

A beautiful and touching ceremony in the dedication of the Parkway Wednesday was the kneeling of a white-clad Camp Fire girl at each soldier's tree, while a bugler sounded taps from the roof of the soldiers' memorial sun parlor at Memorial hospital, directly off the Parkway. The parade of marchers then approached the reviewing stand over the Parkway from the south, turning into the McKinley Memorial Parkway, countter marching opposite the Cleveland gateway to the McKinley Circle and review stand, then through the Parkway to Hayes avenue, east to Memorial Gateway, passing which this section of the parade was dismissed. As the marchers filed by the reviewing stand they made a colorful picture of wonderful kaleidoscopic beauty and they received the tribute of involuntary applause from the hundreds gathered in the vicinity and all along the line.

Automobile's and Floats.

The third and fourth divisions, complosed of automobiles, carrying principally the old veterans of the war for the union, and the historical floots entered the Parkway from the north on Hayes avenue, thence south past the reviewing stand. Here the

old soldiers received their meed of appreciation and each and every float was admired and applauded. The famous Fremont high school band with the Elks' float was brought to a standstill just in front of the review stand and they made a great hit with the reviewers. The second section of the parade then left the grounds via the McKinley Memorial Parkway. Cleveland avenue to Hayes avenue, past Memorial Gateway, and dismissed. Taken all in all, the parade with its distinguished and diversified features, was one of the most splendid things ever witnessed in Fremont, and will make a glowing chapter in the glorious history of the Hayes centenary day.

Notables in the Reviewing Stand.

Reviewing the parade from stand in the Parkway were former Governor James E. Campbell, president of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical society; General Joseph F. Dickman, Major mander of the Third American Army, A. E. F., and commander of the American Army of occupation in Germany under the armistice, who represented the president of the United States at the centenary celebration: Major General Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the 26th division or Yankee division, A. E. F.; George F. Bareis, C. B. Galbreath; Edwin F. Wood, William C. Mills, Edward Orten, Jr., Webb C. Hayes of the Archaeological society; Mayor Wm. Schwartz, Safety-Service Director E. H. Russell, President of Council J. Bell Smith, Lieut. Col. Myron C. Cox. Captain Stanley Wolfe, Birchord A. Hayes, Scott Hayes, R. P. Hayes, Mrs. Fannie Hayes. Webb C. Hayes and her party, newspaper representatives and others. During the parade past the reviewing stand an immense gaily colored paper balloon with parachute attached, was sent up from Spiegel Grove and at stated intervals salutes were fired. adding to the impressiveness of the affair.

The Five Gateways.

The five gateways dedicated were:
The Croghan Gateway—In honor
of Major General Croghan, 17th U.
S. Infantry, who with 160 men and

one cannon, "Old Betsy," defended Fort Stephenson against 700 British under Proctor and 2,000 Indians under Tecumseh, August 1st and 2nd, 1813.

Spiegel Grove State Park—Old Sandusky-Scioto Trail, Lake Erie to Ohio River, connecting the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The Harrison Trail, War of 1812. Bird and Game Sanctuary.

The Harrison Gateway.

French-Indian trail, 1670-1760. Sandusky-Scioto Trail; Lake Erie to Ohio River used by the Indian and French hunters, explorers and war parties from the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to the Ohio and the Mississippi, after the surrender of Quebec and French Sovereignty in Canada, September 10, 1760.

British-Indian Trail, 1760-1796-Sandusky-Scioto Trail; Lake Erie to Ohio river. Used by Indian, British and Colonial Rangers. Rogers' Colonial Rangers against the French. 1760.Bradstreet's British Army against 1764. Pontiac, Butler's British Rangers against Crawford, 1782. Proctor's British Army against Ft. Stephenson, 1813. ed after the American Invasion of Canada in 1813. "The Harrison Trail," War of 1812.

The McPherson Gateway.

War with Mexico—in honor of Captain Samuel Thompson, wounded at Lundy's Lane, Canada, in the second war with Great Britain, and the Soldiers of Sandusky County in the War with Mexico, 1846-1848.

War for the Union—In honor of Major General James B. McPherson, the highest in rank and command, killed during the war, and the veterans of Sandusky County in the War for the Union, 1861-65.

The Memorial Gateway.

Memorial Gateway—In memory of Seaman George B. Meek, U. S. Navy. The first American killed in battle and his comrades from Sandusky county, who served in the campaigns in Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines and China, War with Spain, 1898-1901.

Spiegel Grove—In memory of Edgar Thurston, killed in France; Corporal Co. K. 147 Inf., 74th Brig.,

37th Div., A. E. F., and his comrades from Sandusky county, who served in France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Siberia, Morocco and America. World war, 1914-1918.

McKinley Memorial Parkway.

Cleveland Gateway—In honor of Grover Cleveland, 22nd president of the United States, 1885-1889, President-elect for the term, 1893-1897, and Wm. McKinley, Governor of Ohio, later 24th president of the United States, 1897-1901. Mourners at the funeral of their predecessor, Rutherford Birchard Hayes, 19th president of the United States, 1877-1881, who died at Spiegel Grove, January 17th, 1893.

Buckland Gateway-In memory of

Ralph B. Buckland.

Col. and Mrs. Hayes, Hosts at Dinner Following the great parade, which

brought the hour well up to noon, dinner was served to the cavalrymen of the Black Horse Troop A, and the officers of the various other military units in the city. The dinner was served in the fine large new annex to the Hayes Memorial Library, now nearing completion, and six long tables, the length of the room, were laid to take care of the troopers. All of the appointments were beautiful in linen, silver, cut glass and china, with sprays of pretty foliage laid artistic ally over the table lengths, with lovely autumn flowers in vases. Col. and Mrs. Webb C. Hayes were the hosts of the dinner. Many guests were also entertained at dinner by Col. and Mrs. Haves in the Haves mansion.

During the day thousands of people passed through the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum and admired its countless, priceless treasures.

Hayes Lauded In Every Term of Eulogy On The Centenary Of His Birth

The speaking program at the dedication of the library and museum annex of the Hayes Memorial, at 1:30 Wednesday afternoon, on the day of the big Hayes centenary, was most elaborate ever attempted and successfully carried out that Fremonters have ever had the rare fortune to hear. Upon the speakers' large stand erected at the south side of the annex, were gathered senators and congressmen, generals and colonels, governors, past, present and willing futures. The civil orators had to clothe their thoughts in an extra garment of history and patriotism to equal the men of war who proved that some men can both fight well and tell their story in oratorical and classic style.

Annex Dedication Made in Ringing Centenary Addresses.

The dedication of the large annex to the beautiful Hayes Memorial library and museum, erected at a cost of \$50,000, by his son, Col. Webb C. Hayes, and not yet quite completed, was a part of the great centenary program, marking the celebration of the 100th birthday anniversary of General Rutherford Birchard Hayes, 19th president of the United States, and Fremont's most distinguished and illustrious citizen. The entire pile of imposing architecture, which forms the magnificent library and museum will become the possession of the Ohio State Archaelogical and Historical society upon completion of the annex.

Gen. Hayes is Fremont's Pride.

No more beautiful setting in all the country could have been found for the impressive dedicatory and centenary program, than far-famed and lovely spiegel Grove, the exercises taking place within a ston'e throw from the mansion where lived the man, who was a nation's model in his patriotism, his civic virtue, his intense Am-

erican citizenship, his clean and conscientious public life, and his pure and ideal home and private life. was the same Christian character always, true to all the highest and noblest principles of life, whether as a boy, a student at college, a man of affairs; whether in the ordinary walks of citizenship, a soldier of war, in the governor's chair, or in the White House as the president of the United States, and Fremont will forever shine in the rays of reflected glory from her greatest citizen, Rutherford B. Hayes.

Impassioned Flights of Oratory.

The illustrious soldier-citizen and statesman lived the private years of his unspotted home and family life in the midst of a people who loved him well, and every word of the eloquent tributes paid to him and his noble wife throughout the centenary Wednesday program afternoon, found an answering echo in hearts of the vast assemblage, who cither knew them personally, through the traditions handed down at the family firesides. Laudations and the flights of impassioned oratory, with the one subject, "Hayes." seemed but a natural complement to the deep emotions which surged through the hearts of the throngs present in the historic grove. Handsomle patriotic decorations marked the speakers' stand and also the beautiful Hayes' mansion. now occupied by Col. Webb C. Hayes and his gracious wife, on the wide porches of which happy and joyous receptions were held throughout the day. The Hayses' held open house to throng of guests and the addresses of the afternoon were heard by many from this splendid vantage point.

Former Governor Campbell Chairman.

Hon. James E. Campbell, ex-governor of the State of Ohio, and president of the Ohio State Archaelogical and Historical society, under whose auspices the great centenary was held, from the profusely decorated platform on the south side of the Hayes Memorial building, introduced the speakers in his inimitable manner with wit and humor that found a ready appreciation in the immense audience gathered under the historic old trees of Spiegel Grove to do honor to the memory of General and Mrs. R. B. Hayes of sainted, hallowed memory and to the enterprise and benevolence of Col. and Mrs. Webb C. Hayes, living exponents of good citizenship and pride of home, state and nation.

"The Old Guard."

Seated on the platform were all the noted visitors and orators of the day. which made the occasion one of nation-wide significance and participation. Members of the Hayes family and many of their guests were present on the stand and also in the front row of the audience below the stand. Conspicuous on the platform was the tattered old regimental flag of the 23rd Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, General Hayes' own beloved regiment in the war for the union, 1861-1865. The venerable standard was borne by three only surviving members of that gallant and valorous regiment, and also waved over the Hayes tomb during the great parade of the morning, where stood, sentinel-like, the "Old Guard," the last three of Hayes' beloved comrades, probably in their last stand together in this world, a sacred final act of reverence to their great and noble leader, by this aged trio of war veterans.

Pictures Taken,

Motion picture cameras recorded the movements of a large part of the crowd about the speakers' stand just prior to the opening number of the lith U. S. infantry band, "The Star Spangled Banner." Sounds from within the building made known that the soldiers were enjoying a song fest and swapping campfire stories, preparatory to the oratorical fireworks to follow. Fremont's postmaster, Col. Myron C. Cox, started the ball by opening the sale of the Hayes centenary stamp, 11 cent denomination, engraved and issued for the occasion, the first purchaser be-

ing Scott Hayes, son of the president in whose honor the day was celebrated. It made Gov. Campbell apparently nervous and with amusing sterness, he vociferated. "Those stamp hucksters will please down." When this had no effect. the second order came from General Edwards. "Those post office robbers will sit down at once. Call the sergeant at arms." But the sellers were like the stamps, good stickers, and they stuck to it until the picture men had completed enough film to send the stamp sale around world.

Invocation.

Dr. Wm. F. Pierce, president of Kenyon college from which General Hayes was graduated in 1842 when a young man of 20, invoked the divine blessing and guidance in a brief but eloquent manner, as follows:

Invocation at Hayes Centennial, October 4, 1922.

ALMIGHTY GOD, whose days are without end and whose mercies cannot be numbered, we render unto Thee most high praise and hearty thanks for the good examples of Thy servants the founders and preservers of this Republic who were a light to the world in their day and generation. More especially on this centennial of his natal day do we thank Thee for the noble life and eminent service of Rutherford Birchard Hayes. May his spirit of earnest and unselfish labor for the welfare of the State, of exalted patriotism in war and peace, of high and noble principle in official conduct, ever live among us and its influence grow more potent as century succeeds century.

And to us of this generation give, we beseech Thee, Thy Heavenly grace that we may always approve curselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Defend our liberty, preserve our unity and bless all honest endeavors for the good administration of our civil affairs. Save us from fraud and violence, discord and confusion, from pride and arrogance, dejection and resentment and from every evil way. Endue with the spirit of wisdom and justice those whom we entrust in Thy name with the authority of government to the end that the blessings of ordered liberty and the rights of free citizenship may be preserved among us from generation to generation. In the time of prosperity fill our hearts with thankfulness and in the day of trouble suffer not our trust in Thee to fail. Det right prevail and truth and honor be maintained to the praise and glory of Thy name, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Mayor's Welcome.

Mayor W. H. Schwartz welcomed the guests with an address which he had prepared, as follows but which he boiled down to a half dozen words in reality:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentle-

men:

Members of the Ohio State Archaelogical and Historical society through whose efforts we are honored today by this celebration commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth president of the United States, Fremont bids you welcome.

To all you honorable gentlemen, representatives of this great nation, and state, who honor us by your presence at this celebration in honor of one of America's' greatest states

men, we bid you welcome.

To you soldiers of the civil war, who fought with him whom we honor today, we assure you that we are proud to have you with us today; to you soldiers of the world war and the war with Spain, who have brought honor to your flag and country by your brave and heroic deeds across the sea; to the military organizations that participated in this celebration in honor of a great soldier and statesman, we bid each and all a hearty welcome.

Let us not be unmindful of the wonderful things that have come to our fair city by having had Rutherford B. Hayes as a citizen. Let us not forget to give credit and honor to our citizens, Col. and Mrs. Webb C. Hayes, who conceived and were instrumental in having built the finest Soldiers' Memorial Parkway in the world.

In closing I will again thank all of you who have helped to make this celebration a success. The keys of the city are yours, use them to unlock its many treasure houses.

Campbell's Tribute.

In stating that he would make no set speech, though expected to do so, Gov. Campbell reminded his audience that he had been speaking for more than 50 years, and that two years ago he had told of the great life and works of General speaking from about the same spot where the present exercises He proceeded to pay warm tribute to the great qualities of Hayes in times of peace and in the war crisis of 1861-65. The mixture of people who settled our country and from Puritan. came to Ohio was Knickerbocker, Swede, Quaker, Catholics from Maryland and Virginia, Scotch, Irish and Hugenots, making a blend that produced the greatest race that the world has ever known. He humorously remarked that voted for Hayes twice, but, that was before he got his eyes open. magnificent setting in which the exercises of the day were placed, was truly stated to be a wonderful one, such as may be seen in Europe, but nowhere else in the United States. In closing he spoke of the touching telegram sent by Col. Webb C. Hayes to him the day following the signing of the armistice, stating that he would give a Memorial Parkway to the soldier dead of Sandusky county, a thing now a beautifully accomplished fact.

The scholarly address of Dr. Chas. Richard Williams, polished in language, gracefully delivered, pointed in epigram, poetic in thought, forceful and finished in style, was received with genuine applause and appreciation. It is concise in thought, eloquently brief in verbiage and is given in full. Every word is carefully chosen for a purpose and fills that purpose in giving you the message of homage Dr. Williams intends to convey.

Williams Address.

In the village of Delaware, one hundred years ago, in a modest home, of parents undistinguished by fame but of clean and wholesome quality, Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born. There was nothing at the time—unless in the secret recesses of the widowed mother's heart, jubilant that a man-child was born—to give one the faintest adumbration of the greatness of character and achievement Fate had in store for him.

A hundred years ago! Can you think back to the conditions of that James Monroe was prersident day? —the fifth in the line. Men that fought with Washington, that helped to frame the constitution and establish the republic, were living and active in affairs. The government was still an experiment—the world expecting its speedy collapse, even its friends doubtful of its enduring success. The steamboat was a novelty; agriculture pursued primitive methods; chemistry and the cognate sciences were feeling their way in the early stages of development; medicine and the knowledge of disease had made slight progress beyond the attainment of Galen. The railway, the telegraph, the telephone, all the uses of electricity, and a hundred other things, which are now commonplaces, that add so much to our daily comfort and pleasure, that broaden our intellectual horizon to embrace the world, were yet to come. Surely no country in the history of the human race since our first parents,

"Hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow.

Through Eden took their solitary way,"

has seen so great advancement in all the arts and sciences by which life is enriched and made easier and more interesting, or has won such access of power in discovering and utilizing the forces of nature. Hard, indeed, to think back to the narrower mode of life of pioneer days in Ohio, in the first quarter of the 19th century, into which Hayes was born.

But, however great the changes in the externals of existence, men remain the same in spiritual and moral life—subject to the same emotions, swayed by the same motives, fired by like ambitions. So, we can understand the men of the past, can enter into their lives and thoughts, can sympathize with their defeats or joy in their triumphs as easily and fully as if they abode among us now.

And it is good for us to dwell on the life of such a man as Rutherford B. Hayes. It was so clean a life, so wholesome, so noble; it was so normal, in every stage of his growth, and in every phase of his private activity and of his public career. "The chief aim of life," in his opinion, "is to become better, to get character." Whatever he did or said in professional endeavor, on the field of battle, or at the helm of state, you feel the man—the character—behind it all. Many eulogists, at the time of his death, applied to him the words written by Tennyson of the great Duke:

"Rich in saving common-sense, And, as the greatest only are, In his simplicity, sublime."

No characterization of Hayes could be more appropriate; none could better define him dominant qualities. Curiously enough, before he was nineteen, Hayes himself became scious, as he recites in his dairy, that he was "possessed of a good share of common sense, by which (he adds) is meant a sound practical judgment of what is correct in the common affairs of life." And he impressed his companions with this quality. A fellow student at Kenyon, Stanley Matthews, wrote, "Hayes was notorious for having on his shoulders, not only the levelest, but the oldest head in college." Search his life through, you shall find that common sense, sound, practical judgment, prevailed with him and determined his conduct in every critical period of his career. He was never carried off his feet by any popular craze, however insinuating and plausible its appeal. could not be led away by Know-Nothingism, which seduced so large a portion of the Whig party; he saw the futility of attempts at compromise and bargaining with the slave barons after the banner of secession had been unfurled; he never made a fetish of high protectionism; he was quick to perceive the fatuousness of the Liberal Republican movement in 1872, with its fantastic nomination of Greeley. He could see the virtues

as well as the faults of General Grant's administration and appraise them justly. He refused to shut his eyes to the excesses of republican misrule in the south, and had the strength and courage to defy party tradition by reversing the policy long pursued and passionately defended. He stood like a rock against every effort-though at times by party friends-to debase our money standard by greenback inflation or cheapened silver. He recognized the evil and peril of the spoils system, and made the first serious and sincere executive effort to create the merit system. He never believed, nor professed to believe, that all political virtue was lodged in the party of his choice. Personal feeling and partisan bias could not blind his judgment to the force of opposing public opinion. He was fair to Arthur; he was prompt to acknowledge the high patriotism and imperious sense of right played by Cleveland.

No president, at least up to his time, was ever subjected to such malignity of misrepresentation and unmerited censure. Persistent oblo-ouy and detraction, of a variety and ingenuity which could be inspired and invented only by insane hatred, pursued him into the retirement of private life-filled to the full with unselfish philanthropic activities. lies, however base, to calumnies, however malevolent, he made no answer. He disregarded them with silent and amused contempt. He felt confident that in the calm judgment of history -when "the loud vociferations" of the time had been stilled-he would come into his own. Already, in his later years—to his great joy—due recognition began to be accorded to him by the better public opinion of the day. And steadily—as the passions of his time have become a memory-this recognition of his character and of the very great and important services he rendered to the nation, under most difficult conditions, and in a most critical period, wisely, far-sightedly, patriotically, has become clearer, stronger and more general. Indeed, he is among the few chief magistrates whose fame has stantly increased and grown more assured with every passing year. The worth of his achievements gains in

appreciation and significance with every fresh survey of his pure and purposeful administration. His appeal to the judgment of history has been heard. And history, proudly and with benignant approbation, places on his brow a wreath of deathless laurel.

Rutherford Birchard Haves.

(Born October 4, 1822—Died January 17, 1893.)

Who best serves country serves his party best—

So Hayes proclaimed, and so he lived his days;

Serene and unbewildered, through the maze

Of wrangling factions onward straight he presst

In steadfast effort, wih unflagging zest,

For right and truth, for mobler, gentler ways;

Calm when approved, unruffled by dispraise,

Obedient aye to duty's high behest! Maligned, misjudged, misprized—he made no plea;

The rage of partisans he knew would pass:

What he had wrought would stand imperishable;

With vision cleared now all he did and was—

And fame enwreathes his brow with immortelle!

President's Representatives.

President Harding was doubly represented on the program, by a leter of some length, laudatory of General Hayes and of republican policies in general, and by Major General Joseph T. Dickman, commander of the 3rd American Army, expeditionary forces in France, and also commander of the Army of Occupation in Germany under the armistice. The letter was read into the record of the proceedings.

Gov. Campbell in announcing the inability of President Harding to be present, told of the promise to the committee from the Archaelogical and Historical society, which called upon the president at his Marion home, that he would be at Fremont in perason, and said that the condition

of Mrs. Harding prevented carrying out the promise.

Harding's Personal Representative.

General Dickman, when announced as a representative of the chief executive of the nation responded in a vein that Harding could not ex-He is a soldier and recognizes cel. the duties of a soldier and the obligations that our country has, to be watchful in war as well as in the piping times of peace and watchful in peace, that misguided propagandists may not leave us a nation of mollycoddles with training to defend themselves, their homes, their state or their nation.

"It is both a duty and a labor of love to do honor to one of the most illustrious sons of Ohio," said real soldier Dickman, who dwelt upon the activities of Hayes in later life, when as a man of nearly forty years. he offered his voluntary services in the war for the preservation of the unien, called by unprejudiced historians the civil war between the states of the union. "Colonel" R. B. Hayes, Major General Hayles did the hardest fighting of his military career as a colonel, coming out of the war of 61-65 as a full-fledged general, was a man, said Dickman, who enlisted for the whole war, during whatever period it might last. praised the marked gallantry on the held of battle of General Hayes, and cited his participation in the battles of South Mountain, Floyd Mountain. Winchester. Berryville; charge across a morass said to be by other commanders impassable at another important engagement; victory at Fisher's Hall and Cedar Creek—these concrete examples his proud record as a soldier show his sterling qualities as a citizen and a 'Never has there soldier. shown a greater devotion to duty and fortiude in any campaign in any war, that was shown by General Fighting methods have Hayes. changed with long range guns and rifles which prevent a personal contach with the men and the directing generalship, but fortitude and bravery in battle, as in the instance of General Hayes, six times wounded in battle, covers more sins than charity can cover in peace." The career of General Hayes was a proud heritage of Ohio, and the speaker gave a clear note of warning to loyal American citizens not to be swayed by the peace at any price attitude of some so-called patriots, because there is nothing to it and it will not bring peace, merely prevent defense when most needed to repel attack. A too great reduction of the army and navy will invite attack, and the attack will come too late to prevent getting into war.

Major-General Edwards Delivers Gem of Address.

A prince of a fellow, a gem of a speaker, a man who was taken by hundreds who saw him to be "Black Jack" John J. Pershing, present commander-in-chief of the U.S. army, was next introduced as a native of Ohio, in charge of the 26th Yankee division of the first National Guard division to land in France and England, Major General Clarence R. Edwards. He was the general who took the first division of American troops, the gallant 26th, to France. He paid a glowing tribue to General Hayes and to the son, Col. Webb C. Hayes, who inherited much of the martial spirit of his distinguished father.

"When young Hayes enlisted in the Spanish-American war, he asked to be placed where there was fighting, and if the regiment or brigade he was in was not in battle, he asked to be transferred and attached to one that was." He referred to Col. Hayes' many activities in China and France in times of war and facetiously remarked that with the present war in Turkey and Greece, might expect to find the Colonel absent from Fremont tomorrow, on his the Acropolis. way to wards scored the advocates of peace at any price, banded together into societies which pass resolutions and do away with army and navy appropriations one day, and on the next, calling on the president for armed assistance to stop massacres in the near east. A forty year training of our citizens, at a cost of but one-tenth of one per cent of the revenues, would have made foreign nations stand off—would have prevented this country from being forced into the world war. Gallant little Belgium's stand, the violation of her neutral soil, and the safe serenity of prepared Switzerland were compared in his arguments to show that youth should be taught how to defend fireside, state and nation.

President Harding's Regrets.

The letter of regret from President Harding in explanation of his enforced absence due to Mrs. Harding's serious illness, read by the chairman was in part as follows:

"I suspect," said the president's letter in part, "that some of my early examination in the facts, as contrasted with the prejudices, regarding the Hayes' administration were largely responsible for a theory that estimates of American public men have often been distorted by partisanship and prejudice.

"I strongly feel that more study of men and events of our national history would lead us to sounder judgment concerning them, and better understandings of the procedures by which, under our institutions, the highest aims may be attained.

"Excepting only Lincoln, I think it may be said that no president came to the duties of his high office under more difficult conditions than those which confronted Mr. Hayes.

"Regarded by Democrats as the beneficiary of corruption and by many republican leaders as an interloper in orthodox political company, he clearly realized his difficult position from the beginning and went straight ahead with a simple aim of doing what he believed right and best, trusting to the sound sense of the public to support him, even if the politicians were not disposed to do so."

The president considered Hayes peculiarly fitted for the duties of chief magistrate and future historians will place him among one of the great presidents of our country. Lincoln, Grant and Hayes each made trips into the south while young men, and after the election of Hayes as president he went forward in his policies against the advances of the

politicians. The withdrawal of troops from the south, the resumption of specie payment, and the restoration of national unity were furthered by Hayes, said President Harding.

Pomerene's Eloquence Stirs.

In introducing Senator Atlee Pomerene, Governor Campbell was most happy in his vein of optimism. "I thought this was Hayes Centenary day, but from the looks of the faces on the platform, it must be "Senatorial" day. We have two United States Senators and a third who is willing to become a member of the senate if elected to the office. Senator Pomerene has been an honest, faithful public servant of character and ability about whom I could say other good things—but that would be politics."

Senator Pomerene's classic address sustained the high reputation for forceful oratory justly enjoyed by the senior senator from Ohio, who is a candidate this fall to succeed himself. He referred to the married life of General Hayes as "one long sweet song," paying a personal tribute to the great president and to Col. Hayes, Mrs. Hayes and Dr. Williams, the historian and philanthropic scholar who has given Hayes the proper place in history.

"I would rather be killed in the war than not have taken any part in its prosecution," wrote Hayes to his friend and adviser, Stanley Matthews, at the time of the crisis that tried men's souls. He was manding but modest, and could 'walk with kings, nor lose the common Senator Pomerene thought the two greatest outsanding acts of the Hayes administration were the removal of the troops from the south after the war of 1861-65 and the resumption of specie payment. voiced the beautiful sentiment McKinley's tribute to Hayes following his death in 1893, by reading the proclamation issued at that time.

Willis Adds Tribute.

The U. S. junior senator from Ohio, Frank B. Willis, followed with a glowing tribute to Hayes, "one of Ohio's greatest satesmen and the nation's most tender memories, a man

morally and spiritually great, the finest, highest type of American Christian citizenship. He was humorous and entertaining in describing the ubiquitousness of the Ohio man who could be found in the bottom of the Grand canvon "two old uncles were, so far down the slope that they resembled two old ants," as well as upon the very top of Pike's Peak, where an Ohio man was running a tavern under the dome of high heaven.

Fess Speaks.

Simeon D. Fess, college president, congressman and candidate for the U. S. senate, spoke of the difficulty in saving much that was new after the exhaustive treatment of the subject by former speakers on the four hour program. "Fame is a bubble, money has wings, but the character and soul power of Rutherford B. Hayes will live in spite of the lapse of time," said Dr. Fess, whose tri-bute went also to the clean college life of the young man when at Kenyou college.

McQuigg Speaks For American Legion.

"The civilian list of speakers beexhausted," said Governor Campbell, "we will go back to the army, as there are five or six officers left and one private to be heard from yet." Col. John R. McQuigg, of the 112th Engineers, past commander of the American Legion, known as "Go-Get-'Em McQuigg, in behalf of Legion Commander McNider spoke of the splendid management of this great celebration in its many details and the great historical setting. "Haves was from the viewpoint of the American Legion a typical American volunteer. He highly praised the beautiful Memorial Parkway and its donors.

Bettman's Eulogy.

Commander Gilbert Bettman gave a splendid message from the American Legion of which he is Departmental Commander. He spoke of the beautiful and historic roundings which would move anyone to patriotic speech. His tribute was sincere and from the heart, struck a responsive chord in hearts of the young soldiers of the

Legion who joined in honoring the great president, whose works and life, early and late, were accomplished from the home at Spiegel Grove where he always returned after the completion of his public duties, congressman, general, governor and president of the United States.

Loyal Legion and G. A. R. Tributes. Capt. W. L. Curry, present commander of Ohio's Loyal Legion, followled with a glowing tribute. He referred to the fact that General Hayes was the first commander of the Loyal Legion after its formation, elected to that office on Feb. 7, 1883.

Commander M. G. Saltzgaber of the Ohio G. A. R., a former commissioner of pensions, spoke; a letter from General Nelson Niles was an-Campbell, nounced by Governor without having the time on the lengthy program for its reading. The reading of the memorial resolutions of the Sandusky county bar associations was omitted for the same reason.

Speaks For Spanish War Vets.
Commander Albert D. Alcorn of
the U. S. Spanish War Veterans of Ohio, found all subjects about exhausted. except the Hayes-Tilden campaign and prohibition, which he briefly touched upon, but warming up to the subject, he also paid a fine tribute to General Hayes' memory and to the men in charge of the great Centenary exercises.

Impromptu Speech

Col. Carmi Thompson, present on the platform, though not on the regular program, added his meed of praise to the business and private life of President Hayes and to the thoughtful generosity of the Hayes family in making possible the great occasion.

To Go Down in History as Greatest Day.

The day will surely go down in history as one of the most intellectual and historically accurate affairs ever staged in Fremont, both as to the spectacular floats of the parade and the oratorical flights of the dozen soldier and civilians that graced the platform and kept the large audience entertained from 1:30 to 5 o'clock.

Fremont The Mecca For Thousands; City Great Show Of National Color

The cycle of 100 years dating from Oct. 4, 1822, the date of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, Fremont's most illustrious and distinguished citizen, to Oct. 4, 1922, completed its circuit Wednesday in the great Hayes Centenary, and the passing of the century not only marked an interesting period that is written on the pages of national and Ohio state history, but created an epoch in Fremont that will be immortalized when some historian sits down to take his pen in hand. For a period of 71 years, from the day of his birth at Delaware, Ohio, to that cold, bleak day in January, 1893, when the hand of death called a great man, and an illustrious citizen to his reward, Rutherford B. Hayes lived to place his name high in his country's list of great sons and for the past 29 years rounding out the century, a proud and true family and a grateful city have done his memory the great honor that it deserves. Fremont has had her great day and the wonderful centenary celebration will be heralded far and wide as worthy of the great man which called this place home.

Wednesday, Oct. 4, the day on which the cycle of years completed their circuit of a century, Fremont, the state and the nation turned to Spiegel Grove as the mecca where all should do homage to the memory of a great and good man, a giant of battle and a keen-witted and cleanminded and great souled statesman, who arose to the proudest heights attainable by an American citizen, president of his country and the nineteenth in line down from the beloved George Washington.

Wonderful Weather.

Weather of blue sky and golden sun greeted the break of day Wednlesday and the same glorious brand of sunshine, a typical Indian summer day, continued from morn till night and until every detail of the most wonderful plans of the Ohio State Archaelogical and Historical society and the city of Fremont had been carried into effect.

Fine weather is ever the final culmination of well laid plans, even in family circles, when big affairs are taken into consideration. Sunshine always brings out the throng andrain, cold and damp holds the multitude in check. The throng that made Fremont its destination Wednesday is estimated to have been between eight and ten thousand people and they came from all points of the compass, many from hundreds of miles distant.

The principal points of location, were sought for prior to the time the parade started, and from the down town district to the outskirts of the city and along Soldiers' Memorial Parkway, where the reviewing stand was located, one dense mass of people had assembled on lawns, porches, roofs and even the small boy sought his favorite reviewing place, the high crotches of the shade tree.

Souvenir venders sold centenary badges put out by the A. L. Auxiliary, that carried a fine likeness of the man whose centennial was being celebrated, and the Hayes centenary post card salesmen who reaped a harvest among the throngs on the streets and sidewalks. The great mass of people was very orderly but its enthusiasm could hardly be pent up until the features of the day's program were unfolded and then came the great and wonderful outbursts along the line and up in the historic grove where the dedication of the \$50,000 new annex to the Hayes Memorial library, together with centenary program were to be held in the afternoon, and five memorial gateways to Spiegel Grove Park, the Soldiers' Memorial Parkway of Sandusky County, and the McKinley Memorial Parkway dedicated with fitting and very appropriate ceremony in the morning.

City in Gala Dress.

Fremont's business and residence sections blossomed into a blaze of color in honor of the great occasion of the city's most distinguished man. Store fronts and buildings, awnings, electric light poles, wires and every place where color could hung and displayed bore its share of The scheme of street decoration. decorating was carried out by Bert Connors in charge of the decorating, and was the best ever seen in Fre-Mr. Connors and his men worked day and night the last two days prior to the dawn of centenary day and they deserve credit for the great effort they carried into wonderful effect.

Every home that has a small or large likeness of Old Glory, was ransacked for the colors and flags that have not floated to the breeze since the stirring days of the armistice nearly four years ago, and they were unfurled to do their bit of fluttering

Wednesday. It was a great show of color and was commented upon by

the thousands of visitors.

When the various colors of uniform and costume rounded the corner of State and Front street and the procession started to wend its way along the line of march, a beautiful sight was unfolded for here amid gorgeous red, white and blue mingled the brown of Uncle Sam's regulars, the gold and black of the troopiers, the resplendent plumes of fraternal orders and the colors carried by floats and marchers.

Movie men and newspaper photographers surely got in their work when this picture of rainbow splendor was unfolded to the gaze. and if colored photography were in vogue, a wonderful picture could be unfolded to those that failed to see the original countries.

inal.

Distinguished Guests.

Mingled with the most distinguished guests of the day were the members of the late ex-president's family that was having its first complete reunion in many years. All

returned to the splendid old stead in Spiegel Grove that is filled with their childhood memories and where their early days were spent their distinguished parents. Birchard A. Hayes, Scott Hayes, Rudd Hayes and Mrs. Fanny Hayes were the guests of their brother, Col. Webb C. Hayes and his wife. The visiting sons were accompanied by their wives and three grand-children of the late ex-president, William Hayes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudd Hayes; Walter and Scott Haves, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Birchard Hayes, were also present.

The members of the Hayes family met many of their old time Fremont friends as they mingled in the great crowds that swarmed about the mansion during the hours of the when the grove was packed as it has never been packed on a public holiday before. Factories, schools, business houses and in fact the entire city was closed so that the employes. children and clerks, as well as proprietors could make a day of it and aid in commemorating the memory of the man who had he lived beyond his alloted span of years would have reached his 100th birthday anniversary on Wednesday.

Great Plans Carry.

The State Archaelogical and Historical society had extended beautifully engraved invitations men and women of mark in state and national circles. President Harding had been invited by Col. Webb C. Hayes in person but the chief executive was prevented from coming by Mrs. Harding's serious illness important business at the cabinet ses-Had the president been able sions. to come the throng in attendance would have been greater, but at that General Joseph T. Dickman, personal representative of the president, was a drawing card as were Generals Edwards, Farnsworth, Senators Pomerene and Willis, ex-Governor James Campbell, the Hayes family at its reunion and hour of family commemoration and other notables were each in turn drawing cards of great power-

They Saw It All.

Some had an awful time in taking in the parade, getting back home to dinner and then stepping out again to attend the afternoon exercises at Spiegel Grove. The majority planned for this and many a family had a picnic dinner in some park, on lawns or in the family auto. Many took in everything to be seen, including the polo game and the baseball attraction at the park and made a general big day of it.

Hotels were packed to capacity during the day by the big overflow crowd and among the diners at the various eating houses could be seen world war veterans who were enjoying eats at the expense of Edgar Thurston post.

The band music, so well distributed in the parade, was well worked during the day. The Light Guard band did duty at Spiegel Grove and both the Light Guard and Woodman bands played at the baseball game and instilled pep into the Pirates as well as the locals at times.

The Cleveland Motion Picture Co. of Cleveland sent J. T. Flannagan, expert camera man to Fremcht to do the parade and all other feature stuff. Mr. Flannagan took 1200 feet of film and the same will be an exhibition at the Strand theatre in a few days' time.

Soldiers Everywhere.

Fremont's greatest visitation of soldiers since the days of General Putnam and his detachment on the county fair grounds, were intermingled with the crowds after they had been given leave following the parade. The khaki of the regulars and the batterymen could be seen with the gold and black of the black horse troopers, while dapper looking officersheld centers of notice wherever they appeared. Many of the 11th infantry men were out to the ball grounds to see their regimental polo team take on the Troop A stars.

Troop A departed for Cleveland on a special train via the N. Y. C. late in the afternoon and Battery I', also on a special train on the N. Y. C. went to Toledo. The loading of the guns and horses also attracted its share of attention.

Committees Busy.

Mayor Schwartz, chairman of the executive committee, and Secretary Chester A. Culbert, held court in the water works office and directed the movements of the other committee men who were up and doing. The reception committee was busy taking care of the guests while the publicity committee and members of the press were everywhere. The big crowd was handled nicely and in the evening Col, Halstead of the 11th infantry sent a detachment of 12 men under the command of a sergeant down town to aid the police.

Special officers aided the regular men in keeping traffic order during the day and confusion and disorder of any kind was a very minus quantity, considering the size of the crowd and the great number of machines in the dense lines of traffic.

Praise for the Mayor.

Mayor Schwartz was busily engaged Thursday in receiving the congratulations of his many friends for the great success he and his tireless committee workers had put across in the face of some opposition. The mayor had the praise coming too, every bit of it. He stood in the breech when failure seemed to be the coming result of the hard work. Both Col. Webb C. Hayes and Mayor Schwartz are the two men who made the big celebration movement keep up momentum and they gave it extra impetus when ever a push was needed.

The wonderful success of the centenary celebration from all angles, has surely given Fremont a great amount of advertising, not only in northern Ohio but to the ends of the earth as well.

Fremont was the home of the late Rutherford B. Hayes and that fact is now better known nation wide than ever before and the advertising broadcasted via the big centenary doings will head more than one tourist this way when motor trips are in order next spring and summer.

Hayes as an American Citizen and Soldier

Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, of Van-Wert. Commander of the Department of the Ohio G. A. R., and former U. S. Commissioner of Pensions in his address Wednesday at the Haves

Centenary spoke as follows:

Only last week the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met at Des Moines, capital of the great state of Iowa. On Wednesday was held the grand parade where it was estimated there were twenty thousand inline. heads were proudly upright, bodies erect and their movement alert and vigorous, inspired by martial music and the plaudits of the watching multitude. It was a grand and glorious manifestation of American patriotism.

These men were the survivors of an army of over two million of men who marched, suffered and fought for the integrity and unity of our national life. The assembly and banners and march of these old white haired men was a tribute and a symbol for the citizen who heeded in days of danger his country's call and volunteered to suffer all of the agency of war that the union might be preserved and saved for its super-emi nence in grandeur and goodness.

When you see these aged men with faltering step you are thrilled as you are reminded of the awful war from 1861 to 1865 and you look beyond this thin and wavering line to that grand aggregation of citizens who responded then to the call of duty.

No praise is too great for that noble band of heroes who were not soldiers by profession (who surrendered voluntarily the comforts of home and the companionship of family friends to brave all the dreadful accidents of an awful war. These men were stirred by high ideals. It was no common brawl in which they ventured but a surrender of the highly prized comforts of peace to wage war against the wicked evil of secession. As a class the American citizen soldier stood unrivaled. He went, not in quest of glory, but his mind and heart were stirred by his country's peril and he laid all upon his beloved country's altar. He was willing to sacrifice everything, even life itself that the best government on earth

should not be destroyed.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, the age of thiry-nine, was one of that noble band of heroes. We are proud to pay his memory tribute today for he was one of the brightest and best of the citizen soldiers. the outbreak of the war he was a successful lawver and could continued a career of civic and emolument in his chosen profes-He was favored above most men in the affection and esteem of his fellow citizens. He had a loving and loved family. There was nothing wanting to make his success and happiness complete, but he surrendered it all to serve his country. As a lawyer, he knew the same as Abraham Lincoln, that this nation was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, and that the great civil war tested whether that nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure.

Comrade Hayes was one of the first to enlist and in the 23rd Ohio Regiment, and afterward as general he valorously proved his devotion to the cause of union and freedom in fought battles. many hard followed his lead in war. now to the celebration of this anniversary with love and praise for his country and to humanity. His deeds are known to fame and shall shine on with undiminished lustre. conspicuous example inspires us pledge anew allegiance to our glorious flag and to the republic for which indivisible. it sands—one nation,

with liberty and justice for all.

Sandusky County Bar Association Tribute

The Committee appointed to prepare resolutions of the Sandusky County Bar Associations on the occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of General Rutherford B. Hayes submitted the fol-

lowing report:

It is fitting and proper that the Bar Association of Sandusky County pay its tribute of respect to the memory of General Hayes upon this One Hundredth Anniversary of his birth. General Haves was admitted to the Bar of the State of Ohio at Marietta on the 10th day of March, 1845, and very shortly thereafter began the active practice of law in Fremont (then Lower Sandusky) in partnership with General Ralph P. Buckland. During the entire time after his admission to he Bar he always manifested a keen interest in the Bar of Sandusky County and the welfare of the Bar Association.

At the age of fourteen years the subject of this sketch was sent to Norwalk, Ohio, to become a pupil in what was then known as "The Norwalk Seminary," a Methodist School. of which the Rev. Jonathan E. Chaplin was principal, where he spent his school years of 1836 and 1837; and in the autumn of 1837, he was sent to a private school at Middletown, Connecticut, conducted by Isaac Webb. Mr. Webb was a graduate of Yale college; had been a tutor in the college, and was highly commended by the president, Jeremiah Day, It was not a large school, the number of pupils being restricted to 20; great care was exercised to receive only boys of diligence and good character. Mr. Webb intended that the reputation of the school should rest on thorough study, faithful instruction and steady discipline; correct habits, principles. feelings tastes were to be assiduously cultivated and truth, justice and honor to be regarded as the cardinal points of character.

On November 1st, 1838, General Hayes entered Kenyon College as a freshman, where he graduated with high honors in 1842, and on the 11th day of October, 1842, at the age of twenty years, he began the study of law in the office of Sparrow & Matthews at Columbus, where he remained for ten months and in August, 1843, enrolled as a law student at Harvard University. Among the students who attended Kenyon College and who were warm friends of Gen. Hayes were David Davis, Edwin M. Stanton, Henry Winter Stanley Matthews and Salmon Chase, all of whom attained marked distinction in public life. As evidence of the character of the man we quote from his diary written on November 12th, 1842, just after he had graduated from Kenyon College: "I have parted from friends I love best, and am struggling to enter the portals of the profession in which is locked up the passport which is to conduct me to all that I am destined to receive The entrance is steep and in life. difficult, but my chiefest obstacles are within myself. If I knew and could master myself, all other difficulties would vanish. To overcome long-settled habits, one has almost to change 'the stamp of nature; but bad habits must be changed good ones formed in their stead, or I shall never find the pearls I seek." On January 1st. 1845, we find this

On January 1st. 1845, we find this significant entry in his diary. "This is the beginning of the new year. In two or three weeks I shall leave the Law School and soon after shall begin to live. Heretofore I have been getting ready to live. How much has been left undone; it is of no use to reckon. My labors have been to cultivate and store my mind. This year the character, the whole man, must receive attention. I will strive to become in manners, morals, and feelings a true gentleman. The rude-

ness of a student must be laid off. and the quiet, manly deportment of a gentlemen put on-not merely to be worn as a garment, but to become by use a part of myself. I believe I know what true gentility, genuine breeding is. Let me but live out what is within, and I am enough to think that little of what is important would be found want-The ability of General Hayes as a lawyer was clearly recognized by the courts; because during the month of August, 1845, he was appointed and acted as a member of the committee that examined Stanley Matthews for admission to the Bar of Ohio, and in March, 1889, he delivered a brilliant oration before the Sandusky County Bar Association in commemmoration of the death and works of Stanley Matthews. Judge E. F. Dickinson, a member of this Association, had been a life long friend of General Hayes and upon his death he submitted a beautiful tribute to the life and works of Judge Dickinson and likewise upon the death of Gen. Buckland, General Hayes delivered very fittingly, before this association, an oration referring feelingly to his association with General Buckland, not only as a lawyer, but as a comrade in arms and as a fellow citizen. General Hayes early manifested that military spirit which was characteristic of the young men of his day; and in 1845 he made an effort to enlist in the service of his country while it was engaged in the war with Mexico, but on account of his physical condition, he was not permitted to enlist and when it became manifest that Civil War in this country was imminent his patriotic zeal awakened and he immediately prepared himself for active participation in the union cuse.

As an evidence of his patriotic zeal and determination to fight for

that which he thought was right, we

quote the following:

"Judge Matthews and I have agreed to go into the service for the war—if possible into the same regiment. I spoke my feelings to him which he said were his also viz., that this was a just and necessary war and that it demanded the whole power of the country; that I would prefer to go into it if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it than to live through and after it without taking any part in it."

As to the life of General Hayes as a soldier, executive, statesman, and philanthropist, we will leave it to others upon this occasion to recount. He was of singular purity and up-rightness in public and private life. As a soldier, statesman and president, he rose to the foremost rank and never lost that true kindness towards every human be-

ing, great or small.

As a public official he grappled with and successfully mastered perhaps more complex and serious problems than any other citizen of America. When Sandusky County builds a new Court House, may we not now suggest that a statue of General Hayes be provided for as a part of the building; that his memory may be thereby honored and perpetuated, because of his membership in the Sandusky County Bar Association and in view of the fact that he achieved high and distinguished honors as President of the United States, three times Governor of the State of Ohio; as a Member of Congress, as an eminent soldier, as well as his long residence in this county.

Respectfully submitted,
T. P. Dewey,
David B. Love,
J. T. Garver,
James G. Hunt,
A. W. Overmyer,
A. E. Culbert.

Peacock Blue Postage Stamp With Hayes' Picture On Sale

A new 11 cent postage stamp, peacock blue, with a portrait of Rutherford B. Hayes, will be placed on sale Wednesday in Fremont, in connection with the commemmoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the former president. The first stamp from the press will be presented to Mrs. Harding. The Hayes stamp is the first of a complete new series to be placed on sale generally during the next thirty days.

A five cent "Roosevelt stamp" will be ready for distribution October 27, the anniversrary of the birth of the former president. Mr. Roosevelt's' portrait was selected for the five cent stamp, the postoffice department announced today, because "this denomination is most widely used on letters to foreign countries where the former president's fame was believed to be more universal than that of any other." A new fifty cent stamp bearing a picture of the Arlington amphitheatre and the temb of the unknown soldier, will be placed on sale on Armistice November 11. In the new the 13 cent stamp has been discontinued, while 14 and 25 cent stamps have been added.

The portraits and designs for the entire series are:

One cent-Franklin. Two cent-Washington. Three cent-Lincoln. Four cent-Martha Washington. Five cent-Roosevelt. Six cent-Garfield Seven cent-McKinley. Eight cent-Grant. Nine cent—Jefferson. Ten cent—Monroe. Eleven cent-Hayes. Twelve cent—Cleveland. Fourteen cent-Indian. Fifteen cent—Statue of Liberty. Twenty cent—Yosemite. Twenty-five cent-Niagara. Thirty cent-Buffalo. Fifty cent-Arlington amphitheatre.

One dollar—Lincoln memorial. Two dollars—Capitol

Five dollars—America.

The subjects were selected with careful regard for their suitability, the department announced today, adding:

"The portraits include Washington and Jefferson as fathers of our institutions; Franklin as the first postmaster general; Martha Washington to commemorate the pioneer womanhood of America; Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley as the martyr presidents; Monroe to mark the foreign policy associated with his name, with Grant, Hayes, Cleveland and Roosevelt carrying on the historical line to a recent day."

SPECIAL MESSENGER

Brings the First of the Hayes Stamps to Fremont.

M. L. Eidsness, Jr., superintendent of Foreign Mails of the Post Office department in Washington was expected in Fremont Monday bringing with him the first of the new 11cent Hayes stamps mentioned elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Eidsness was appointed special messenger by Postmaster General Work to bring the first consignment of the stamps to the Fremont post office and the Fremont office will be the first in the United States where the new stamps are sold. They will be offered to the public as soon as the special messenger brings them, Postmaster Myron C. Cox said Monady afternoon. The News received from the post office department a photograph of the making of the first sheet of stamps which the News presented to Postmaster Cox. The picture shows assistant director, John P. Perry, of the bureau of engraving, treasury department and Mr. Eidsness inspecting the first sheet in the engraving department.

Pretty Romance In Life Of Hayes Is Related Here

A young man at Harvard bet his chum he would be married at 25, and lost. He was to know many young women and to learn to become wary of their charms before succumbing to his chosen ideal.

He was Rutherford B. Hayes, of Delaware, O., later president of the

United States.

At Delaware and at school in Gambier and Harvard as well as in Fremont and Cincinnati, where he practiced law, Hayes met young women with whom he fancied him-

self deeply interested.

He saw them getting married, one after another, and wrote in his diary, "How crotchety one grows on this subject as years bring wisdom and experience." Wishing them all happiness, he rejoiced that he had not pressed his suit.

He was therefore somewhat experienced in the way of women and held himself above their machinations, when he met a lass of 16 who was destined to win where older and more experienced women had failed to land him.

She was Lucy Ware Webb of Cincinnati. She had gone to Delaware to be with her mother and two brothers, the latter attending college here. She met Hayes in July, 1847. They met again in Cincinnati three years later and continued the acquaintanceship.

Before spring was over, he realized he "must keep a guard on his susceptibilities or he would go in beyond his depth." This fate seemed to have no terrors for him, for his attentions never relaxed. And soon, he confessed in his diary his readiness to surrender.

"So we go," he wrote, "Another bachelor's revery. Let it work out its own results,"

He was on his way to the Webb home one evening, when a horse came plunging and leaping like mad down the street. A woman was in danger, Hayes threw his arms about her and pushed her into a doorway out of the horse's way.

'This episode Hayes regarded as an omen. Later in the evening, on a sudden impulse, he declared his love to Miss Webb. She confessed she liked him very well and the happy lover went home to dream it all over and over again.

Hayes nearly broke out in song as he set down in his diary that night of the troth plighted and the end of uncertainty and bachelorhood.

"My ideal of a cheerful, truthful, trusting, loving and lovable girl," he wrote of his promised bride. "She might have been the original of Hawthorne's Phoebe—the sunbeam of the 'House of Seven Gables;' or of the fairy in Ik Marvel's revery over the anthracite with the deep eye reaching back to the spirit, the heart's eye weighing your soul."

Late in July, Miss Webb went to visit friends in another part of the state. She disliked letter writing and it was a month before she sent one to her betrothed.

Hayes was veed. He wrote her prescribing a letter as a remady for a gloomy day. He promised her a willing reader and a sympathizing heart, "one whose every pulsation will, if that be possible, be in harmony with your own."

It was December, 1852, when they were married, Hayes was 31 and his bride 22.

When her husband was with his troops in the Civil War, Mrs. Hayes won the hearts of the Union soldiers in the field and hospitals, where she was a willing worker.

She saw her husband elected governor of Ohio three times, and then president of the United States. Through it all, the course of true love ran smoothly and with a deepening current,

Haves Centenary Card a Success

Many souvenir cards in postal size were issued for the Hayes memorial centenary celebration. card was issued by Clara Dorr Heim, of this city, who has copyrighted the design.

Verses for the card were written by Dr. Cyrus W. Noble, a Toledo physician, whose volume of poems, "Memories," issued last summer met with popular favor. The card bears a replica of the white house at the top with a portrait of President Hayes embossed over it on the Union Spiegel Grove, his home at Fremont, also is reproduced in miniature as is his birthplace at Delaware. Ohio. A century plant lifts its head at the right of the card in full bloom, indicative of the passing of the 100 years.

Mrs. Heim has sold many of these cards and they have been sent to all parts of the world and have been praised far and wide. Mrs. Heim will have a number of these cards on hand if any one desires to send them to friends and relatives. Last week the poem on the card broadcasted by radio in Toledo by Miss Margaret Stahl, noted Fremont elocutionist. The souvenir card has made a wonderful hit everywhere.

Dr. Noble's verses read:

Rutherford B. Hayes.

One hundred years ago today. The neighbors stopped to see A little babe that Fate destined A man of fame to be. They watched his life unfold Through all the yesterdays;

'Tis not denied they looked

On Fremont's Rutherford Hayes.

When the war of freedom came, He answered to the call And took his place among the men That went to win or fall. With those who rode the battle front

Through all those bloody days, never whined and never flinched

Was Fremont's Rutherford Hayes.

When the reconstruction came, They cast about for men, North and South would both respect, To rule o'er them again; The ship of state was piloted Through all those stormy days By the one that Fate selected-'Twas Fremont's Rutherford Hayes.

His soul was welcomed home, His noble heart was stilled, No more to leap at duty's call His work had been fulfilled. He sleeps today beside his home,

The whole world sings his praise; They come with love to pay respect To the Nation's Rutherford Hayes.

Some Centenary Aftermath.

The notables who were present at the Hayes centenary celebration "posed" for the motion pictures. Mayor Brough of Toledo was among those who got into the pictures as did many others. The camera men were unusually active when General Edwards spoke.

It was plainly evident about the city Wednesday that many people do not know how to use the American flag in the real legal and patriotic manner.

Col. Carmi Thompson, candidate for governor on the Republican ticket, Representative Simeon D. Fess, Congressman James Begg and Frank Knapp, state central committeeman and Senator Frank Willis brought to Fremont from Fostoria by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Ash in two automobiles to attend the Haves Centenary celebration. They came as far as Fostoria by train thence to Fremont by machine in order to get here in time to participate in the ceremonies.

Sixty veterans from the soldiers' home at Sandusky attended the centenary celebration making the trip in a special car on the Lake Shore Electric. The inspiring music by the fife and drum corps thrilled all who heard it.

Much adverse criticism was heard Wednesday morning at the manner in which some autoists refused to comply with the order issued by the Hayes Centenary commission not to park on any of the streets on the line of march. Many machines were parked on the north side of Birchard avenue between Wayne and Whittlesey street, which interferred with the marching troops.

Troop A, famous throughout Ohio for more than 45 years, made pleasing impression on Fremonters as they passed along the line of march as escort to Colonel John R. McQuigg, grand marshal. This troop a unit of the National Guard, was organized in 1877. The dress uniforms worn Wednesday were first adopted when the company was organized, and some of the original uniforms were worn by members in the parade. The troop stationed in Cleveland is known as the "Millionaire troop." The members had a wonderful record during the world war, and all excepting three were in the parade here Wednesday were overseas during the last war. This troop has acted as escort for nearly all the Ohio presidents, and was accepted by President Harding at his inauguration, this feature being eliminated at the last minute on account of expenses. The troop was escort to President ayes when rode from the White House to the Capitol with President Garfield, and also appeared at the funeral here 30 years ago. Col. Webb C. Hayes is a member of the troop and has been affiliated with it for 41 years. Jacob B. Perkins, of Cleveland, who accompanied the troop to Fremont, Wednesday is father of the present captain and was in command of the company 30 years ago at the Hayes funeral.

The famous 11th infantry band will give a concert down town Thursday night, it was announced by Mayor Schwartz after a conference with Col. Halstead. A fine program can be anticipated for the musical outfit is one of the crack bands in the regular army service.

Mayor Schwartz was engaged Thursday, in collecting in bills incurred by the Hayes Centenary Commission and checks for the amounts owing to various firms and persons will be mailed out as early as possible.

Mayor William H. Schwartz, as chairman, and members of the Hayes Centenary commission were highly complimented by distinguished visitors and out of town newspaper writters who were here for the Centenary celebration, for the capable manner in which the parade and other features in connection with the celebration were carried out. There was no hitch in the proceedings.

The Fremont police are augmented by a number of soldier policemen, who have been assigned to the residence and business section of the city by Col. Halstead, to look after the soldiers of the Eleventh Infantry. The M. P. are on duty both day and night.

The Eleventh Infantry U. S. A., will not move from Israel Putnam Agricultural park until army trucks ordered here from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., arrive. They are expected by Sunday. The trucks will be used in conveying the soldiers and their equipment to their new home. It was anticipated that the distance would be covered on foot, but this order was changed. nesday afternoon following the parade the soldiers were paid off, receiving in all about \$30,000. The ceiving in all about \$30,000. salaries were paid in cash, the money being brought here in a safe and held in the First National bank vault until disbursed.

The concession rights at the Herbrand baseball park on Wednesday were presented to the American Legion by Mgr. Roy Darr, of the K. of P. baseball team.

"Pioneer" Float in Centenary Pageant.

By Rev. W. A. Bowman

Since the return of the writer from an extended trip to Detroit, Columbus and southern Ohio, during the month of October, quite a number of citizens interested especially in the pioneer float, a part of the great and successful parade October 4, celebrating the centenary birthday of President R. B. Hayes, have made inquiries respecting the unique outfit. From whence that ox team? Who arranged that pioneer wagon? Are there any pictutres of the float to be had? Shall take this method of giving the desired information.

(a) As to the ox-team, besides what is given in the Messenger of Oct, 5 as to owner and place of keeping, note that a seventy mile rapid drive by auto to and from Fremont to several miles south of Melmore, was made by Superintendent Huber of the county home, and the writer and two young men, to view the yoks of oxen and bargain for their appearance at Fremont.

The bargain was consummated by phone on Monday evening, Oct. 2, and on Tuesday evening, Oct. 3, the oxen were in safe keeping in the stable of the Central Delivery barn, ready for service on the morning of

the 4th.

(b) As to the pioneer wagon, furnishing, decorating, director and attendants, a statement is given in the same issue of the Messenger noted, to which may be added that the wagon, bows and canvass-covering were furnished by Mr. Huber, and other

accessories by the writer.

On Tuesday afternoon the wagon was in prim, ready on the morning of the 4th for representative occupants of "Ye Olden Times," to be drawn by that docile and attractive yoke of oxen and the whole outfit bearing the conspicuous banners: On one side "Pioneer Society of Sandusky County," on the other, "One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of President Hayes," and all accompanied by the faithful guards, Messrs. Foust and Hufford.

(c) Photos of the pioneer representation. Quite a number of such were taken. A fine collection may be seen and ordered at Grund's drug store, also a splendid picture by Mrs. F. B. Finch, taken in front of the pioneer court house, back of the postoffice, and furnishtd when ordered.

Centenary Fund Balance Goos to City's Poor.

Several members of the committee that made fame by putting the Hayes centenary celebration over in great form after confronting difficulties that would dishearten most any one, met Monday evening in Mayor W. H. Schwartz's office in the city building to wind up the affairs of the organization and adjourn sine die.

Mayor Schwartz, chairman of the executive committee that put the big event over the plate in most successful manner and who stood by his guns in the face of affairs that would dishearten a military leader on the evening of a well prepared campaign, called the session to order and stated the purpose of the meeting.

John C. Bolinger, of the Croghan Bank & Savings Co., clever and energetic official who held the treasurer's portfolio, made his report on the finances that had been collected and expended to carry the centennial celebration along the highway of success.

Mr. Bolinger reported that the sum of \$1162.00 had been collected by popular subscription and that every dollar subscribed had been paid in. Of this amount \$989.91 had been spent and every debt contracted during the long drawnout campaign prior to formulating and carrying out the program up to the last bill on the list had been paid. In all 26 checks for various amounts had been drawn on the treasury.

The neat balance on hand was officially given as \$172.09 and the report was a pleasing surprise to the members of the committee present. After several short talks from the various members present and during which time all the speakers agreed upon the one idea. John C. Bolinger made a motion to the effect that the entire amount of money remaining in the centenary committee's treasury be turned over to the Mary Fitch Circle of King's Daughters. Don C. Jacobs gave the necessary second to the motion and t was carried unanimously.

This neat amount will be given to the King's Daughters as soon as possible and it will be turned over in ample time to be used for Christmas charitable purposes and will help greatly in bringing good cheer to the needy of Fremont. At Mr. Bolinger's suggestion, Mayor Schwartz appointed a committee of three composed of Server E. H. Russell, Don C. Jacobs and Col. O'Farrell to audit the treasurer's books and make a report at the ear-

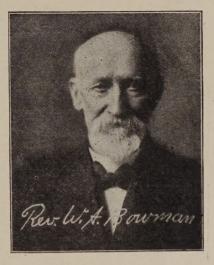
liest possible date.

At the close of the business session the members sat around for a pleasant few minutes, discussing the well remembered and very stirring affairs of preparation for the centenary celebration on Oct. 4, and all hands were greatly and doubly pleased to find that their united efforts had not only carried over a big event in the face of adverse circumstances, but that there was enough finances left to pave the way and cause Santa Claus to appear in all his glory among the poor and needy of the city.

Col. and Mrs. Webb C. Hayes entertained Wednesday at dinner in the library addition to the Hayes Memorial the members of Troop A., of Cleveland, the officers of the Eleventh Infantry, and the Toledo battery. A course dinner was served. Many of Fremont's young matrons and misses had charge of the serving. Following the dinner, brief remarks were given by various guests, war songs and a social time enjoyed.

Boy Scouts Thanked for Services.

The Hayes Centenary Commission has sent a written expression of thanks to the Fremont Boy Scouts for the proficient services rendered in many capacities during the celebration on Wednesday last.



IN MEMORIAM

PRESIDENT REV. W. A. BOWMAN

At a special meeting of the Trustees of the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Society held February 24th, 1923, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our beloved President, Rev. W. A. Bowman, on the 13th day of February, A. D., 1923, passed from among us after a long, eventful and useful

life, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That in his death our Society has lost a valued member and faithful and active official who was ever indefatigable in his labors for the advancement of the aims and purposes of this Society and ever faithful in the discharge of every official duty;

That we will ever cherish his memory and strive to

emulate his life and example;

That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased; that they be entered on the minutes of this organization; that they be entered as a memorial in the 1922 year book of the Society; and copies furnished to the Fremont papers for publication.

JOHN F. SHERRARD GEO. H. WAGGONER E. F. WARNER

Committee.

A more extensive obituary and review of Rev. Bowman's life will appear in the 1923 year book of the Society.

B. B. OVERMYER, Secretary.

